The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

BERLIN, Saturday 23rd.—The *National Zeitung* to-day refers to the rumoured visit of the Cesarewitch to Berlin in January, which it declares to be impossible. The *National Zeitung* adds that the project for the betrothal of the Czarewitch to the Princess Margaret of Prussia does exist, but its realisation is rather doubtful. The Czarina and the Empress Frederick are both reported to be favourable to the alliance.

ILLNESS OF M. CONSTANS.

PARIS, Saturday 23.—M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, is severely indisposed, but his state is not alarming.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, November 23.—Archbishop Fabre, of Quebec, has now officially declared his policy. He says, among other things, that one of the Catholic Church's first duties is that of loyalty to England.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, November 21.—At a Cabinet Council held this morning, M. Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave information to his colleagues concerning the recent events in Brazil. The Ministers afterwards had under consideration the interests of French subjects in that country, which were regarded as of a very important character. In connection with this subject, M. Barbey, Minister of Marine, announced the departure of the French cruiser Sane for Rio. M. Etienne, Under-secretary for the Colonies, next laid before the Council complaints from a number of French merchants concerning the practice which prevailed of sending foreign merchandise to the French colonies by way of France. M. Etienne consequently urged the necessity of certificates of origin accompanying such goods. After some discussion the Council charged M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, to study the question.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 20.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered the war vessels Tallapoosa and Richmond to proceed to Brazil, under the command of Admiral Gillis.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The latest telegram received here from Rio de Janeiro states that tranquillity continues to prevail in Brazil. The new Government has promised to respect the matrimonial contracts of the Brazilian princesses, and also to continue the pensions conceded to the poor by the Emperor. Universal suffrage has been proclaimed, the only qualification necessary to voters being ability to read and write. Viscount Ouro Preto, the ex-Prime Minister, who was arrested by order of the provisional Government, has left Brazil with his family. The supreme command of the Brazilian Navy has been conferred upon Baron De Corumbu, hitherto commander of a squadron. Viscount de Maracaju, marshal of the camp, has recognised the change of Government and given his allegiance to the new Ministry. Brigadier Coelho has been appointed governor of the province of Matto Grosso, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques is to be secretary to the chief of the Government. It is reported in Rio de Janeiro that the United States Government has recognised the new republic. The Brazilian flag retains the old colours, with the addition of twenty-one stars representing the different States of the Union. It also bears the inscription, "Order and Progress." The new stamps bear the symbol of a blue globe encircled by the words, "Republic of the United States of Brazil."

The Brazilian consul at Nice has received private information through Princess Januaria of Bourbon, who has a villa there, that her brother, Dom Pedro, will probably land either at Bordeaux, Marseilles, or Genoa, and then proceed to Nice or Cannes to spend the winter. Dom Pedro passed the last winter but one in the south of France.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro of the 20th inst., despatched by 5.40 p.m. by the Banco Nacional do Brazil to its London office, is to the following effect:—"All well. Exchange 27½. Public funds same prices as before change of Government. The Internal Debt of Brazil, including the loan issued in Rio last August, amounts to over £55,000,000, exclusive of the gold loan of 1879, which is now held principally in Europe."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SAMOA.

SYDNEY, November 21.—The steamer Bubeco has arrived here from Samoa. She brings intelligence that Malietoa has been reinstated as King, amid great rejoicings. The British, German, and United States representatives issued proclamations on the 9th inst. that they recognised Malietoa as King.

THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, November 21.—A bill to facilitate divorce has been passed by the Victorian Parliament. The Presbyterian Assembly has resolved to petition the Queen to withhold her assent to the measure, and it is probable that other Churches will join in this step.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH CONVICTS.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, November 22.—Intelligence from Tunis reports a revolt at the convict prison at Lagoulute. The convicts got possession of arms, and attacked the gaolers. Troops soon arrived, and a fierce fight followed. Several of the combatants were killed and many wounded.

SCENE AT THE LAW COURTS.

An extraordinary scene took place in one of the corridors of the Law Courts on Friday afternoon. A well-dressed woman was ejected from the court in which Mr. Justice Kay was hearing cases in private. Her piercing screams and cries for justice disturbed nearly all the courts in the neighbourhood, and the corridor was thronged with spectators. In the centre of the crowd she knelt down and prayed that fire might be sent down from heaven and crumble the walls of the courts. The attendants interfered and the woman was removed to a waiting-room, shouting as she was conveyed downstairs, "Justice!" and "Purify your judges!"

THE LABOUR AGITATION.

The Omnibus Men.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a meeting of the men employed by the London General Omnibus and the Road Car Companies was held at the Theatre of Varieties, Hammersmith. There was a good muster of the men from both companies. Mr. John Burns presided. Addresses encouraging union were delivered by Mr. F. Sutherst, Mr. Richard Sapley, Mr. Mann, Mr. Tillett, and the chairman.—Mr. Sutherst read a correspondence which had passed between himself and the secretary of the London General Omnibus Company. Mr. Sutherst wrote, on behalf of the men, asking the directors of the company to receive a deputation. The directors of the company, at a meeting, passed a resolution to the effect that they had every reason to believe that their employés were perfectly satisfied with the terms of their service, so that no good object would be served by the proposed meeting. Resolutions in support of the men's demands for shorter hours were passed.

The South London Tramway Men.

We are informed that as a result of several conferences between the manager of the South London Tramways Company and the duly elected delegates of the drivers and conductors at present in the service of the company, certain concessions have been made. The directors being assured by the delegates that if the concessions are granted they will be considered by the drivers and conductors as a final settlement of all questions between the company and its servants, have, on that understanding, instructed their manager to carry them out as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and they trust that the former good feeling existing between the management and the company's servants prior to the recent agitation may again prevail.

The Bakers—Increased Price of Bread.

A meeting of the master bakers of the south of London was held on Wednesday afternoon at The Horns, Kennington, to consider the question of raising the price of bread. The chair was occupied by Mr. Loebel, chairman of the district council of the Masters' Union, and the attendance numbered about 200. Reports were made by various local secretaries, who complained strongly of the ordinary trade throughout South London being undersold by chandlers and a few individual bakers. A resolution was therefore moved by Mr. Evans, one of the directors of the Bread Union, that from and after Monday week the price of the quartern loaf should be increased from 5d. to 5½d., that increase being necessary to give the master bakers a fair living price.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Thompson, Kennington, and carried unanimously.—The meeting was then adjourned till the Wednesday after the rise came into force, when Mr. Evans undertook to lay before the meeting a list of those master bakers in South London who had not raised the price, and whom he designated "blacklegs."

The Lightermen.

The conference between the master lightermen and the men was resumed on Thursday, and it is stated that terms of settlement were agreed upon.

GARROTTERS IN LONDON.

Exemplary Sentences.

At the Old Bailey on Thursday, John Miller, 31, Annie King, 31, and Polly San Kewitch, 24, were found guilty of a robbery with violence on Philip Hollander, and stealing from him £20.—The prosecutor was in the company of the woman King at 27, London-street, Tottenham Court-road, and after she had left him at a public-house, she sent the other woman to bring him back to the house. On arriving there the prosecutor was seized by the male prisoner round the neck. He was thrown to the ground, most brutally kicked by all the prisoners, one of his shoulders was dislocated, and he sustained other injuries. The prisoners robbed him of £20.—The defence was a denial of the charge.—The Recorder said it was one of the worst cases he had heard, and he sentenced Miller to eighteen months' hard labour and twenty-five lashes with the cat, and the women to fifteen months' hard labour each.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

On Friday, in the Queen's Bench Division, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury, the case of Kelly v. O'Malley and others came on for hearing. In this case Mr. Thomas Martin Kelly, the secretary of the East London Sugar Workers and Dock Labourers' Council, and a member of the Workmen's National Association for the Abolition of Foreign Sugar Bounties, sued the publishers of the *Star* newspaper to recover damages for alleged libel. The defendants pleaded that the words complained of were a bonâ fide comment upon the meeting, that the publication was made bonâ fide for the public interest, and that the words were part of a fair and accurate report of a public meeting, and therefore privileged. The alleged libel was contained in a descriptive report of a meeting on the 10th of April in favour of Baron De Worms's bill for abolishing sugar bounties, and headed "Sugar: Lively Incidents at a Bounty-fed Meeting on the Bounty Question," &c. In the course of the account in the defendants' paper it was stated that Kelly introduced the memorial, and was assisted by a chorus which interpolated remarks such as, "When did you do any work?" "Show us your balance-sheet!" "How much money 'ave you 'ad out of the working men?" "Working men ought to be ashamed to listen to such a man!" "He dare not address a meeting outside!" "Yer a fraud!" &c. It was also stated that when Kelly said, "I am in favour of Free Trade," some one in the crowd said, "Yes, of the free use of working men's money." "I have the honour to lay," it was said was retorted to by "You never had a particle of it about you." It was contended that these words imputed that the plaintiff had misappropriated the funds of working men, but the defendants denied the meaning put upon them.—Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Blackwell appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendants were represented by Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Dr. Blake Odgers.—The case was not concluded when the court rose.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AT BARNUM'S.

In the Chancery Court on Friday morning, before Mr. Justice Chitty, the matter of Francesco v. Barnum and others, in which an injunction was sought to restrain the defendants from employing two children as dancers who were apprenticed to the plaintiff, again came on. The application was refused, but as there may be some question to be tried in the action which is pending, costs of the application were made costs in the action.

LIFE IN A HOUSE-BOAT.

Heavy Damages.

In the Divorce Court on Friday, the case of Green v. Green and Harrison came before Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury. This was a petition presented by the husband, Mr. Walter Samuel Green, praying for the dissolution of his marriage, on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, John Arthur Harrison, a theatrical costumier, of Bow-street, Covent Garden. Damages were claimed. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner. There was no defence.—Mr. W. S. Green said he was married to the respondent on April 10th, 1886, at St. Barnabas Church. He was of no profession, but of independent means. After the wedding they resided in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, where the co-respondent visited. He (Harrison) was one of the witnesses who signed his (petitioner's) marriage certificate. The co-respondent was an old friend, and he had the utmost belief in his honour. At Whitsuntide the co-respondent invited the petitioner and his wife to visit him at his house-boat on the Thames. They went on the Sunday following. In the afternoon he (petitioner) fell asleep, but he was awoke by hearing the voices of the respondent and the co-respondent in the lavatory. He pushed open the door, and then he saw the co-respondent getting out of the window. He asked what they had been doing. The co-respondent said, "Nothing," and that he had only been sitting on the window sill while Mrs. Green was washing her hands. He (petitioner) did not believe that. He called him a scoundrel, and left the boat. At the railway station he met the respondent and co-respondent. He promised, if the respondent gave a promise to give up seeing the co-respondent, he would forgive her the indiscretion she had committed. She did so, and they returned to London. Some time afterwards respondent told him she was going to see her friends at Sunbury, and on his return home he found her absent, and she never returned. After that he received a letter from the respondent, dated from the Wayland Rock Hotel, telling him (petitioner) that she could not give up Jack. He communicated with his solicitor at once, and the present suit was instituted.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £1,500.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, and ordered the damages to be paid into court within a fortnight.

A VICAR AS VACCINATOR.

At a meeting of the Leighton Buzzard Board of Guardians on Friday, a certificate of the successful vaccination of a child was produced, as received from Mr. Duck, of Eaton Bray, setting forth that the operation had been performed by the Rev. J. H. Doe, vicar of the parish. The certificate had been signed by Mr. Duck, and that gentleman in his letter said he did not object to vaccination, but was alive to the objections ordinarily incurred, and therefore he had procurred lymph himself, employing the vicar as operator. The certificate was returned to be signed after an examination of the child by the public vaccinator.

A FATAL FIGHT IN WHITECHAPEL.

At the Thames Police Court on Friday morning, James Donovan, a labourer, was charged with feloniously killing Edward Arthur Careless, a labourer, in a fight.—John Hooper, a labourer, stated that shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he was in the Ship and Dolphin beer shop, New Gravel-lane. The prisoner came in, and at the time the deceased man was there. The two men quarrelled, and went out of the house and fought several rounds. Donovan struck the deceased man a blow between the eyes. Both men fell, and Careless struck his head against the kerbstone. Eventually Careless said, "I'm blind." The witness and some more men took him away and wiped the blood from his eyes. The prisoner was quite sober, but Careless had been drinking.—The doctor said that death occurred from erysipelas, consequent on the wound.—Mr. Lushington remanded the accused.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Elizabeth Pearson was charged at Southport on Friday with neglecting a child, aged 18 months, named Oldfield. The police visited the prisoner's house in June, and found there three children, including the one in question. Two of them were illegitimate children of a woman named Oldfield, who was in affluent circumstances, and lived in a large house, and the third belonged to a woman who formerly acted as servant to Mrs. Oldfield. On Wednesday last the police again visited the house and found two of the children dead, and the third in afterribly emaciated condition, and apparently half starved. The police communicated with the coroner, with the view of exhumation and inquest. The prisoner made a statement to the police to the effect that Mrs. Oldfield had asked her to cause the death of the children. They were all insured. The prisoner was subsequently arrested at the railway station as she was leaving the town, accompanied by a lodger.—She was remanded.

SEQUEL TO A THAMES MYSTERY.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, Clarence Henry Longman, 20, soldier, was indicted for the wilful murder of Clarence Henry Longman, the younger. Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lawless.—Mr. C. Matthews opened the case for the prosecution at great length. He said that this was the case which caused considerable excitement in the metropolis in the spring of last year, and had got to be known as the Thames mystery. On the 22nd March, 1888, the dead body of an infant child was found tied up in some sacking in the River Thames, near Albert Bridge. A coroner's inquest followed in due course, but notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries and several postponements the jury could get no clue to who placed the body there. They ultimately returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The medical evidence was that the child died from suffocation; but whether the suffocation took place before or after the immersion of the body in the water the doctors could not say. Inquiries were continued, and suspicions began to turn on the prisoner. For about two or three months the prisoner and his newly-married wife had rented a room at 14, Clayton-road, Peckham Rye, where the child was born about the middle of March, 1888. The wife's mother was said to be annoyed at the child coming before its time, and it was alleged that she often said it were better that it was dead, an opinion in which the prisoner was said to have agreed. On the 22nd of March the prisoner was seen to leave the house with a parcel similar in outward appearance to that found in the Thames. The wife left soon after, and neither of them ever returned to the house.—On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the case was adjourned.

LIVELY SCENE AT A UNIVERSITY.

Encounter Between Students and Professors.

A disgraceful riot took place on Thursday afternoon at the Glasgow University. The graduation ceremony was announced, but owing to the bad behaviour of the students on a previous occasion the professors decided that the admission should be by ticket alone. This the students resented, and they, to the number of 300, presented themselves at the entrance of the Randolph Hall, within the University, where the ceremony was to take place. As the professors pushed their way through the crowd of students they were loudly hissed, nor did the youths stop at this. They had evidently preconcerted a rush for the door as soon as the professors entered, and this device was carried out. One half of the double door only was opened a few inches, but when the rev. principal and his colleagues had squeezed themselves through the aperture, the students in a body fell upon the door with the intention of bursting it open. The officials, however, succeeded in keeping the door in its position, but their utmost efforts failed to close it. Professor Story, Professor Ramsey, and Professor Buchanan, each wearing his academic robe, ran to the assistance of the door-keepers and exerted themselves to the utmost in endeavouring to keep back the excited crowd. For some time it looked as if the students would gain their object. In the midst of the melée Professor Sir George MacLeod tried to push his way into the hall. He was, however, caught by the coat by the students and forcibly held back, and for a while a desperate struggle took place. Professor MacLeod at length succeeded in getting inside the door, but the youths still held on to his coat, while at the same time sticks were flourished threateningly, as if the students in their excitement would not scruple from further violence. In the meantime the ladies accommodated with seats inside became greatly alarmed and ran out of Randolph Hall into the Bute Hall, where they remained while the struggle continued. The defensive forces then managed to close and lock the door. Thus baffled, the students became infuriated, and cries were raised for battering rams. These were not forthcoming, and in their absence one or two of the students beat the panels of the door with their sticks, knocking out the upper and bottom couple. This was followed by a free use of the fire buckets, the contents being dashed through the apertures, those inside, including some of the professors, being completely drenched. The proceedings inside were gone on with, but nothing could be heard of the ceremony. At the close, as the professors were leaving, they were loudly hissed.

TOO MANY LANDLORDS.

At Southwark Police Court on Friday the wife of a mechanic was among the applicants for advice. She stated that she had lived in a cottage in the Borough for about nine years, and paid her rent weekly. Last July the landlord failed to pay the rates, and the parish authorities gave her notice not to pay any rent, but to pay the rates instead. After a struggle she managed to pay the rates and the amount covered the rent the landlord would have to receive up to December. On Thursday two men pushed their way into her house and demanded the rent, threatening if they did not receive it they would turn her out into the streets, and she wanted to know what she could do.—Mr. Fenwick elicited that the property had passed through several hands, and there was some dispute as to the ownership.—The applicant appeared somewhat upset and confused, and frequently contradicted herself; but in the end, on learning that several other tenants had been threatened, Mr. Fenwick ordered a constable to go down and make inquiries and report to him at once.

DIVORCED AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The case of Craythorne v. Craythorne and Shipman came on in the Divorce Court on Friday. It was a petition presented by the husband, a framework knitter, at Leicester, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent Shipman, a publican at Leicester. The respondent and co-respondent denied the allegations in the petition. Damages were claimed.—The parties were married so long ago as the 29th of October, 1859, and they lived happily together until Whitsuntide of 1888. At that time quarrels arose in consequence of the respondent visiting the co-respondent's public-house. The petitioner denied that he had ever treated the respondent with cruelty, but he admitted he did not like the respondent neglecting her home in order that she might visit the house of the co-respondent. He gave a direct denial to the allegation that he had struck the respondent with a hatchet.—The adopted son of the petitioner gave evidence corroborating the statement of the condition of affairs between his aunt and uncle. The respondent left her home on the 9th of June, 1888, and she was afterwards found in lodgings in Leicester with the co-respondent.—Mrs. Craythorne, in her defence, insisted that the petitioner did strike her with the hatchet. Her head was cut with the weapon, and not by falling against the bed-post, as the petitioner alleged, while she was intoxicated. She did not deny she had taken a "sup" now and then, but it was in consequence of the ill-treatment of the petitioner.—A niece of the respondent gave evidence in corroboration of that of the respondent.—His lordship said it would be for the jury to say which side they believed, and they should not fail to remember that there had been no specific act of unkindness alleged against the petitioner save the assault with the hatchet after he and the respondent had lived together for nearly thirty years.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £150.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and he directed that the damages should be paid to the petitioner within a fortnight.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At Wilts Assizes on Thursday, before Mr. Baron Pollock, Benjamin Purnell, aged 50 years, was tried for the murder of his wife, Emily Purnell, aged 44 years, at Devizes, on the 9th inst. The murder was one of a peculiarly brutal character, the victim's head being split open with an axe. There were eight distinct wounds, one being caused by the edge of the hatchet, whilst the others were inflicted with the back of the tool. The man and his wife appear to have quarrelled about a flannel petticoat which the latter had bought for herself. After committing the deed Purnell gave himself up to the police, and he has since maintained a stolid demeanour.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

APPALLING FLOODS IN CHINA.

One Thousand Persons Drowned.

Advices received at Queenstown from China state that a terrible disaster occurred on the 11th ult., owing to the River Yang-tse-kiang overflowing its upper banks for a distance of 100 miles, drowning upwards of 1,000 natives, close on 15,000 persons being rendered homeless and starving. Several of the river port towns were swept away by the flood, and the crops are irretrievably ruined.

BASE COIN AT BATTERSEA.

At Wandsworth Police Court on Friday, Kate Brown, who was described as a cook, was charged with uttering a counterfeit florin at the shop of Mr. Thomas Lee, a draper, of St. John's Hill, Battersea.—The prisoner entered the shop and made a small purchase, tendering in payment a counterfeit florin. The assistant having recognised her as being the same woman who tendered a counterfeit coin under similar circumstances a short time previously, she was detained and given into custody. She was searched and some good money was found upon her.—She made no reply to the charge, and Mr. Mead committed her for trial.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS OFFERED FOR HER MAJESTY'S.

The Central News learns on undeniable authority that M. de Werbrouck, chairman of the Banque Parisienne, Paris; M. Dremel, vice-chairman of the Grand Hotel Company, Paris; and M. Langronne, managing director, arrived in London on Wednesday, and after conferring with Mr. Brandreth, of the Anglo-Continental Contract Association, have offered £200,000 to Mr. Cod Hestly for the lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, on the site of which the Parisian company are prepared to erect a grand hotel and café as a London branch of the famous Paris hotel.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT A POST MORTEM.

An alarming occurrence took place on Friday at the post mortem examination on the bodies of the two men supposed to have been suffocated at the forge works of Mr. Samson Fox, Leeds. As the examination was being made, Mr. Scattergood, jun., one of the five surgeons in attendance, suddenly became ill, and fell to the ground in a fainting fit. The others were soon affected with illness, the result being that the post mortem had to be postponed. The supposition is that they were overcome by the fumes.

DANGERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.

At the Bow-street Police Court on Friday, William Simmonds, a cabdriver, and Harry Barclay, aged 22, who gave an address at the Red Lion public-house, Clarges-street, and described himself as a licensed victualler, were charged, the former with being drunk during his employment, and the latter with being drunk and disorderly.—It was stated that at half-past nine o'clock Simmonds, while intoxicated, was driving a cab along Northumberland Avenue at a furious pace, and that his vehicle nearly ran over a gentleman named Hutchens, upon which Barclay, who was in the cab, used very offensive language.—Mr. Vaughan said he thought it was marvellous that Mr. Hutchens was not knocked down and seriously injured. It was a scandalous thing that men should drive a cab at the rate mentioned at that time of night over a crossing like Northumberland Avenue. If drivers acted in that way they must be fined heavily. He ordered the defendant to pay 40s. or be imprisoned one month. Addressing Barclay, Mr. Vaughan said: I think your conduct was abominable. Instead of getting out and solacing the gentleman, who might have been seriously hurt, you abuse him, and the constables state you abused them in a shocking and abominable manner simply because the cab was stopped. I shall order you to pay a fine of 40s., or in default one month's imprisonment.—Barclay paid both fines.

WHAT IS HOUSE REFUSE?

A divisional court of Queen's Bench on Friday granted a rule calling upon the magistrate at Bow-street to state a case in reference to a dispute between the proprietors of the Hotel Métropole and the Vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The vestry refused to remove clinkers made in the production of the electric light from the hotel, on the ground that they were "trade refuse," for the removal of which they were entitled to be paid, whereas the hotel proprietors contend that the clinkers are "house refuse," which the vestry is bound to remove free of cost.—The magistrate decided in favour of the vestry, and refused to state a case.

ALLEGED UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

On Friday morning, before Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police Court, Mr. Corry Grant, barrister, applied on behalf of the Mansion House Council for a summons under the Nuisance Removal Acts of 1855 and 1860. He proposed proceeding under Section 13 of the Act, which gave a justice power to compel an owner to put premises complained of in proper repair, or to order the closing of them until the defects had been remedied. He was instructed by Mr. W. C. Steadman, a large builder, of Rectory-square, Mile End, to take a summons against the owner or occupier of Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Frimley-street, Mile End, for allowing these houses to be in an uninhabitable condition.—Mr. Lushington granted the summons.

ACTION AGAINST COLONEL WINANS.

In the Queen's Bench on Friday the case of Millar v. Winans came before Justice Cave and a special jury. The plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant, an American gentleman, a sum of £4,550 for the maintenance of her child. The plaintiff in 1872 sued defendant for breach of promise, and he compromised the action by the payment of £1,500. According to plaintiff he gave a further undertaking to maintain the child. He had, however, never paid anything further, and plaintiff now claimed £6 a week for fourteen years.—Justice Cave held that under the terms of the compromise in the breach of promise case the plaintiff had no cause of action, and gave judgment for the defendant.

At a highly successful smoking concert given by the Queen's Harmonic Society, at the Queen's Arms, Portland-street, Walworth-road, under the presidency of Mr. Hugman, with Mr. Cundell in the vice-chair, an excellent programme was contributed to by Messrs. Barrett, Bates, Bryant, Court, Curtiss, Dewell, Foster, Harding, Hopkins, Kent, Naylor, Palmer, Dan Randall, Randall, Andrews, and Read. It was generally admitted that much credit was due to Mr. Palmer, the secretary to the society, for the admirable arrangements made

TALES OF THE TOWN.

By E. F. SPURRELL.

XIII.—RAILWAY PORTER.

It is now eleven years since I first joined the noble army of railway porters. I had for a long time been out of employment, and on the pressure of a friend, who was in no little way responsible for my appointment, I joined and was attached to a station not far from Hereford. At first I did not much care for the work, for the hours were long and the pay small, but I soon entered into the routine of the work, and becoming fast friends with the station-master, got along very comfortably. Old Jonas Norton had a rare lot of little stories to tell of things that happened while he was on the line, and I suppose when I reach his age I shall have a few also.

You ask if any incidents have as yet occurred to me, sir. Well, yes, a goodly number, but I'll only speak of a couple, both true, which have impressed themselves on my mind more than any of the others.

The first occurred one December night in the year 1882, and tends to show the extraordinary tricks people resort to to get a living.

We had despatched the 10.40 train when I was called outside to assist a female with a box she had just driven up with in a cab. She was a respectably-dressed woman, and seemed to be of the better class. She had, she said, just come into the town by another line, and as she was going to leave on the following morning for some place a few stations off, wanted to know if her box could remain for the night in the cloak-room. I told her there was no doubt it could, and, putting it on the trolly, trundled it into the office. It was rather a large box, and not very heavy for its size, but she accounted for this by adding that it only contained linen. The booking clerk took the box and stowed it away, and she left with the receipt.

I happened to be in the office when she appeared the next morning rather early, assisting the clerk in trying to find a brown paper parcel which a gentleman had left the preceding day, and for which he had called. It was nearing the Christmas festivities, and although S—— E—— is not a particularly large station and near to Hereford, we were rather brisk with the cloak-room business. When the lady appeared the gentleman asked the clerk to attend to her, which he did, but he was obliged to ask my aid, for the box, on the previous evening rather light, was now inclined to be rather heavy. We carried it outside, and as we did so a thought struck my friend, and he asked her if she had any objection to opening the chest. She strenuously refused, and as she seemed strangely nervous, he called the station-master, to whom he explained his suspicions, and ultimately, despite her protestations, the box was opened. And what did we find? That it was full of parcels bearing the ticket we attached to them when left, amongst the number being the one we were in search of.

She was, it seems, a notorious swindler. The box when left at the station contained her son, a poor thin little fellow, who, after the office had closed for the night, released himself from his unenviable position, collected what seemed to be the most valuable articles, and substituted them for himself. The office had a window opening on to a small courtyard belonging to the railway, and after carrying out the instructions of his mother he made off at the first favourable opportunity, she calling on the following morning for the spoil. It appears it was the first trial of this particular trick, but it was unsuccessful, and she received twelve months' imprisonment, the little boy, who was a weakly child, and under the thorough control of his mother, being sent to a school and taken care of.

The second incident followed very closely on the first. I was offered a clerkship at a booking office at one of the London termini, and though I was sorry to leave S—— E——and old Norton, I decided to accept the post. I left the place on the day following that on which an event happened which threw the town into consternation. A well-to-do man named Saunders, who resided in a private house not far from the station, was at supper with his wife and family when a knock was heard at the door. The servant answered it and returned, saying that a gentleman wanted to speak to him. He went to the door, and after the lapse of a few minutes returned, looking pale and unnerved. Immediately afterwards another knock was heard, and the servant on answering it, informed her master that the same gentleman he had seen before wished to speak to him again. He left the room, looking agitated, and that was the last time his wife saw him alive. Not returning, she became alarmed, and on going to the door found it shut and the stranger gone. Failing to see her husband she searched the house, and found him suspended from a gas bracket in a small room, quite dead. There were no signs of any disturbance, and no evidence to show who the stranger was. On a thorough examination, however, being made, the corner of a piece of faint blue paper was found in the hall close to the door.

The Saunders's being well known and respected people, the matter naturally attracted considerable attention; it was evidently either murder or suicide.

I caught the three o'clock train from S—— E—— to London, and tumbled into a second-class carriage, the only occupant being a middle-aged man with sandy whiskers. He was sitting in the near side corner of the carriage, with his hands in his pockets, and seemed asleep, and I took a seat opposite to him. By his side lay a small hand bag. We had travelled some distance when he aroused himself and yawned, and, taking the bag on his knee, opened it. I was lying back in the corner with my eyes half closed, and he evidently thought I was asleep. He put his hand in the bag and took out some papers, and, as he did so, two or three fell on to the floor of the carriage. Having the bag on his knees he could not very well reach them, and I stooped and picked them up. In doing so, I noticed that one of the papers, a blue one, had a piece out of the corner. I paused when I saw this, and looked keenly at him for a second. He met the gaze with a fiendish look, and then made a snatch at them, but seeing his object I drew them back and said, "The piece of paper they found in Saunders's house at S—— E—— would almost fit this," pointing to the corner, "and they're both the same colour, too."

He pleaded ignorance of the whole affair, and asked by what right I detained papers which did not belong to me. We had by this time reached Ladebury Station, and here he got out, and, without again asking for the papers, attempted to bolt, but I stopped him, and explained the whole matter to the station-master, with whom I was acquainted, who called in the aid of the police, and they detained the individual for the night.

I must admit now that it was a bold thing to take upon myself to treat a passenger like a criminal or suspicious person on the only evidence that he possessed, a piece of blue paper with the corner torn off, and many people would have resented the liberty, but I could see that he was a coward and frightened, which encouraged me to pursue the manner I did towards him.

On the following morning he was brought before the local magistrates on suspicion with being connected, directly or indirectly, with the death of Mr. Saunders, the papers (the purport of which will be presently given) tending to this, and also by the fact that a person answering his description was seen in the neighbourhood of Saunders's house on the evening of his death, and he was remanded to S—— E—— until the coroner's inquest had been held. This took place in due course, and the man, whose name appeared to be Johnson, was again brought up. But between the two remands he had made a statement in which he confessed that he had seen Saunders on the evening in question, and revealed the relation he had had with him.

In early life they were friends. In his youth Saunders, in a mad moment, contracted a secret marriage with a young girl who lived in the same neighbourhood as himself, somewhere in Kent. The only people who knew of the affair was the girl, the registrar, Johnson, and Saunders, the latter living at home as hitherto. Some months later his people moved a little distance off, and shortly after his wife was found in the River Ravensbourne, dead, and a few miles off an upturned boat. She was it appears fond of rowing, and on the previous evening had hired the boat, which, it is supposed, in a squall capsized. She lived with her uncle and aunt, and they buried her in the usual way, ignorant of her marriage. Saunders did not see her, and, if the truth be told, was glad to be free of her.

Years passed, his parents died, and he married again and lived happily. He had worked hard, and mainly through his exertions had amassed a respectable sum, on which he retired. As is usual in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, Saunders and Johnson became separated, although, I suppose, like so many others, they, when they were fast friends, spoke of keeping the attachment up all their lives. While Saunders was making a fortune, Johnson was faring very badly. He had tried his hand at several things, but was always unfortunate. His character was never particularly clean, and one day the thought of turning the secret of his once friend into account entered his head. So he drew up a paper, purporting to be signed by the girl, saying that the body they had picked up was that of a stranger who had been drowned, and that now, after diligent search, she had found him, and demanded, per Johnson, the sum of £300, otherwise she would reveal her identity to his wife. He also prepared a short agreement on blue paper, which Saunders was to sign, consenting to pay her so much a week towards her maintenance; and after sixteen years he appeared at his house. On seeing Johnson, Saunders treated him coolly, but when he read the letter he turned deadly pale. Johnson then produced and read the draft agreement, and when he had finished, Saunders, who was greatly agitated, made a snatch at it, but only succeeded in getting the corner, which was afterwards found in the passage. Saunders refused to have anything to do with it, and returned to his supper.

Johnson, enraged at the failure of his scheme, paused an instant, and then returned to the house, thinking he might be able to persuade Saunders to reconsider his decision. Saunders, greatly agitated, still refused to have anything to do with him, although it was supposed he was uncertain whether or not the girl was living; but the thought of his past life being raked up and revealed to the world, and also the wife's feelings on knowing that she was not legally a wife, preyed upon his mind, and, without considering the consequences, he hanged himself. He had only recently been speculating heavily and unsuccessfully, and it is thought that this, combined with the humiliation and shame should it be true that his wife was alive, prompted him to do the rash act.

Johnson did not hear of the suicide that evening, and passed the night in the town; but it came to his ears the next day, and thinking that he might be recognised as the last person who had spoken to Saunders, had hurried off to Hereford, and after stupefying himself with bitter ale, happened to get into the same train there as I did at S—— E——, with the known result.

It was certainly a case of attempting to procure money by false pretences against Johnson, but Mrs. Saunders did not press the charge, and as the coroner's verdict did not implicate him and he had spent a fortnight in prison, he was released. But he could not stop to see the beauties of the place, if such was his intention, for his dirty trick had raised the ire of the people, and the treatment he received at their hands he would probably never forget. He had been the cause of the death of a good and liberal man to the townspeople, despite his former follies, and they showed Johnson that, although he had escaped the law, he had not escaped them, without being acquainted with their character.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.
Murder by a Journalist.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Rome, a journalist engaged on the *Messagero* having shot his wife and a false friend in an access of jealous fury. The murdered woman was 21 years of age and had two children. Her husband's name was Signor Arnoldo Bertini, and that of the friend Signor Mario Fantozzi. Bertini's jealousy was but too well founded, although for some time he tried to put the idea from him, inasmuch as Signor Fantozzi was his fellow-worker and most intimate friend, and the misguided wife was the mother of two little boys, the eldest only 3 years of age. But at last he found letters which left no doubt upon his mind. Leaving the house a few days ago, he returned, intending to keep a watch on what went on. He saw his wife hang a white handkerchief to the Venetian blind, evidently as a signal to some one. Maddened by this conviction, he at once rushed back, and the confusion displayed by his wife at seeing him, and her hasty endeavour to remove the signal, confirmed his suspicions. Before many words had been exchanged, the bell rang softly, and the husband, going himself to open the door, confronted his false friend and the betrayer of his wife. A terrible scene ensued. The seducer, base and cowardly even in that supreme moment, tried to barricade himself behind the furniture from the shots fired at him from a revolver by the injured husband, while the young wife rushed between them, and, in trying to disarm her husband, received her death wound. Bertini, not knowing that he had killed his wife, but believing that he had accomplished summary justice on his false friend, rushed away to try and provide for the care of his children before he gave himself up to justice. Fantozzi, staggering into the street, was taken to a hospital, where he remains in a critical state.

A GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas, the coroner for the Central Division of London, held an inquest this week at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the body of Edith Dowling, aged 15, a domestic, lately in service at 56, Albert-street, Regent's Park, who committed suicide by hanging.—Robert Dowling, a scale-maker, of Waterloo-street, Maidstone, Kent, identified the body as that of his eldest daughter. She came to London to the above situation in April last. Since she had left home her mother and baby sister had been burnt to death. She was usually a cheerful girl. Recently her letters had not been "bright." She complained in them that her mistress had been unkind and ungrateful. In a letter to her sister was the following sentence:—"She is a hard mistress to put up with, and what with the lodgers, and one thing and another, it nearly turns my brain." The witness wrote to her to give a month's notice. On the 17th inst. he was informed by telegram that she had hanged herself. Mrs. Gunn, a widow, lodging at 56, Albert-street, stated that she was passing the scullery door, and saw deceased through the glass suspended from the ceiling by a piece of rope. The witness at once ran out to a neighbour.—William Perry said that he was called by the last witness, and found the door locked. He forced the door and cut her down. Dr. Cross came, and pronounced life to be extinct.—Police-constable Alfred Cook stated that he found pinned to the wall the following paper:—"My dearest Father,—I am now going to put an end to my life. I am tired of living. They are so cruel to me I don't want to live any longer, so I am going to say 'Good-bye.' God bless you, father, and my dear brother.—Your affectionate daughter, EDIE.—I am going now."—Elizabeth Middleton, the wife of a decorator, stated that since the deceased had been in her service she had to correct her constantly. She was a very lively and good-mannered girl, but at times dilatory. She had altered very much since her mother's death three months ago. She had never struck the girl, but only reproved her.—Mr. Perry, a neighbour, and other witnesses stated that there was not the least foundation for saying that the deceased had been treated cruelly by Mrs. Middleton.—In this view the jury concurred, and returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

JACK ALLROUND.

The two last weeks have brought me a number of requests for recipes for plum puddings. "Matty" says, "I want an extra good plum pudding that will keep for months;" "Mary T." writes, "Will you kindly let me have directions for making good plum puddings at once; I want to take several with me to the country for Christmas;" and "Young Housekeeper" asks me to tell her "how to keep plum puddings," as she finds those she makes, "if kept for a few weeks, go mouldy on top." What I give in reply to the above requests may be useful to other of my correspondents. To one pound of finely crumbed stale bread, which ought to be passed through a sieve to ensure the crumbling, add six ounces of flour, a pound and a quarter of moist sugar, two pounds and a quarter of currants, which should be washed, picked free of stones, &c., and rubbed in a cloth and dried; one pound and a quarter of raisins, weighed after they have been stoned, one pound and a half of finely chopped apples, one pound and a half of fresh beef suet, to be weighed after it has been finely chopped and freed from skin, four ounces of mixed candied peel, cut very thin, half a nutmeg grated, and half a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Mix these all together in a large glazed pan, and cover them up till next morning; then well beat up together the whites and yolks of ten eggs, and mix them thoroughly with the dry ingredients. Add three or four good wine-glassfuls of either brandy or whisky, and again stir up and mix all very thoroughly, and divide the mass into two large or three medium-sized puddings. Put these in moulds or basins, tied over the top with a cloth, boil for from four to five hours; when you take them out, let them drain for a while; keep them on a shelf in the kitchen where they will be dry, but not too near the fire. When about to be served, let them be boiled for one hour. These puddings, if kept as above, will be as good this day twelve months as on the coming Christmas Day.

"T. R.," "Sponge," and "A. B." ask for advice as to the best method of ridding a bath sponge from the "thick slimy stuff" which often attacks it, "causing the sponge to become so useless as to be thrown away." Since I wrote on this subject in May last, when among other remedies I advised the use of citric acid, with which at that time I had my own sponges cleansed, I have to thank a correspondent, "Canary," who by accident discovered what I have tested and consider the very best restorer of slimy sponges, and much cheaper than citric acid. You will probably want two ounces of powdered borax if your sponge is very bad. Put one ounce of the borax in a pint of very hot but not boiling water, place your sponge in this and move it about a little with a stick, for the water ought to be much too hot for your hand, then leave it, and when it is nearly cold squeeze out as much of the slime as you can without injuring the sponge; wash the sponge in cold water, squeeze that out, and repeat the borax and hot water bath as before, letting it get nearly cold. My experience is that the slime will be so loosened that one or two rinsings in plain warm water will suffice to restore your sponge in condition, texture, and colour as if it were a new sponge.

I am asked by "F. H. H." for "a recipe for making pork sausages as made in the pork butcher's." A retired butcher has very kindly given me his own recipe, which is as follows:—Take half a pound of the crumb of stale bread all in one piece and put it into hot water; let it stay there while you take four pounds of fat and lean pork in about equal proportions, mince the pork up very fine, carefully excluding all bone, gristle, or skin. When the meat is well minced take the bread out of the water, and without pressing any of the water from it lay it on the minced pork, add two ounces of salt, half an ounce of white pepper, and about a tablespoonful of dried sage rubbed fine, well mix all together and put it into carefully cleaned skins. The above is sufficient for six pounds of sausages.

As I have done something in the nursing and "feeding off" of newly-caught wild birds, I can enter into the feelings of "T. W.," who begs of me to help him, and holds out the inducement that I "may be the means of saving the lives of thousands of beautiful birds," as well as do my correspondent and "many others a good turn" if I will give him some hints. He could not hold out greater inducements to me, and I only wish I had a few infallible rules to lay down that would ensure success. My experience tells me that every individual bird, be he blackbird, thrush, linnet, lark, or goldfinch, must be treated more or less differently, according to his different way of taking captivity. Curiously enough, I find the wilder the bird at first the better the chance of rearing him, that is, if he is a young bird. As a rule, I prefer to begin with them in a quiet room by themselves, but if you are really fond of the birds you will soon find out which suits them. I find it good sometimes to hang the cage up high in a room where people are. Even with birds kept chiefly by themselves I occasionally think it well to give them a change into a different room, to hear and see noise and bustle about them; even if it frightens them somewhat it takes them off pining, and when they are brought back to the quiet they feel more at home. With respect to food, although you must bear in mind that no bird, even the healthiest, can go very long without something to eat, it is advisable that you should at first occasionally, when you are in the room with them, take all their food away. If they see none they will begin to wish for it, and so may be induced to eat when it is put back. Never leave them without water. Do not give your blackbirds and thrushes wet, soppy stuff.

If "Annie W.'s" white knitted shawl is not very soiled she might dry clean it in the following way. Brush out all dust and lay it on a clean table, have some finely-powdered rice or potato starch, and with this thickly sprinkle it well over, then fold the shawl in squares, thickly sprinkling the starch between each fold as you go along, letting every portion receive a liberal allowance of starch. Leave it in the starch powder until next day, when grease and dust will have adhered to the powder, which must now be thoroughly shaken out. If the shawl be very dirty it should be pressed well between two clean damp blankets for three or four hours before the powdered starch is applied. wheat starch must not be used in either case.

A CONSTANT READER.—I should think the opinion of the ironmonger you consulted was quite correct. There are many things of the kind which, if broken, cannot be properly repaired, and even if they could be securely mended would cost more than to buy them new.

JOE L.—1. Spirits of turpentine rubbed in, but if it is an old stain you might first rub in a little butter or olive oil to soften it, and then apply the turpentine. 2. I know of nothing that can be done for it.

JUMBO.—Make a strong solution of washing soda in hot water, and dab it on with a sponge or rag repeatedly, keeping moist in this way for a considerable time. Persevere, and you will loosen and easily get it off.

HOUSEWIFE.—You must have failed in some particular, but impossible for me to say in what. I cannot help you to remedy it.

W. H.—You might try a pound and a half of pitch and a quarter of a pound each of whiting and ivory black; let the two latter be powdered and made hot on plates, then melt the pitch and add the hot powders, and mix all well together. Apply hot.

A. E. H.—1. Get it smooth with water of Ayr stone or with pumice powder, wash that off, then polish with rotton stone and oil; if you want a very high polish finish with lampblack and oil; use the above either with or without the latter. 2. Get it smooth with finest glass paper, then use pumice powder, then rottonstone and oil, then oil alone.

J. W.—I do not know of any "book of instructions for making papier mache models or something like theatrical faces, or how to construct the moulds for the same." I am sorry I cannot help you in the matter.

DOVER NO. 2.—I cannot help you about cost; you can halve or quarter the quantities given. With regard to driving off the excess of water, it cannot be laid down definitely, but must be left to your own judgment. I prefer a quill, but others use a steel pen. You simply write with the aniline ink on ordinary paper, when what you have written has dried, lay the sheet of paper, ink side down, of course, on the slab gently rub it with your hand or with a pad, keeping it in contact with the gelatine for about two minutes, then strip off the paper, and you will find most of the ink will be transferred to the gelatine. To get the copies you have only to lay each sheet on the slab, and rub it down with your hand or the soft pad. I have known more than a hundred copies taken from one writing.

MUSICAL.—Use plenty of soap and warm water, the soap has a drying effect. Apply Eau de Cologne as a lotion occasionally; violet powder puffed over is better than chalk.

E. E.—Without seeing I cannot help you with any directions.

LILLY L.—The question has been discussed fully. I cannot recommend anything to you.

FLO.—Rinse in cold water, then spread the stained part tightly over a cup or bowl, rub on some salts of lemon, and pour boiling water over it; persist, and the stain will probably come out; or, if it will not yield to that, try some dilute chlorine water. Rinse your white handkerchiefs in plenty of clean water after using the above.

C. J. P.—It depends upon where it is broken whether you can mend it at all. The best cement I know for the purpose is freshly burnt plaster of Paris five parts, freshly burnt lime one part, both in very fine powder; must be mixed together and then mixed with as much white of egg as may be needed, but before you mix the powders with the white of egg you must apply a little white of egg to moisten the two surfaces to be united. When that is done the powder and egg must be mixed rapidly and applied to the broken moistened surfaces and pressed firmly together for some time, and left to harden and combine for several days. It is not easily managed by unpractised hands.

J. W.—I have not got a recipe that would suit you. I should be glad if I had it to give.

AMATEUR (Twickenham); G. E. L.—Cleanse thoroughly the portion that joins the horns with soap and water, scrape away any fleshy bits, and when dry rub well with spirits of turpentine until greasiness and unpleasant smell are removed. To polish the horns, first scrape off any roughness with broken glass, then smooth the whole surface with finest glass paper; do this thoroughly before the next stage of polishing with powdered bath brick and oil, cleanse all trace of that off, and proceed next with rottonstone and linseed oil; the more rubbing you give with each of the last processes the finer the polish; finish with dry flour and a clean linen rag.

J. P.—Your turn will come; I am very crowded.

W. S.—There is none to give.

DAISY.—A recipe for tomato sauce was given in issue of October 6th.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

RAMBLES IN BOOKLAND. By W. Davenport Adams. One vol. Published by Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row.—Encouraged by the brilliant success that attended his "Byways in Bookland," Mr. Adams now enters the same delightful field with a companion volume of essays. Full of literary charm are they; chatty, anecdotical, and pervaded with refined feeling. It is essentially a book for leisure hours, when the mind and body are alike at rest. Like its predecessor, it leads the reader far away from the madding crowd, and that eager, noisy, not too scrupulous struggle for gain which pervades modern society. There is balm in Gilead and balm, too, in Mr. Adams' soothing dalliance with the literary muse.

THE HERMIT HUNTER OF THE WILDS. By Gordon Staples. One vol. A WARRIOR KING. By J. Evelyn. One vol. TALES OF DANGER. By G. A. Henty. One vol. Illustrated. Published by Blackie and Son, Old Bailey.—Three excellent boys' books are these; full of incident and of excitement in every page. Messrs. Blackie are always in the front rank with their Christmas literature, and these volumes show that they are resolved to keep there if good workmanship can do it. Either of the books would make an acceptable present for a lad of almost any age. We will not attempt the invidious task of discriminating between them. Should any fond father be in doubt as to which to choose, he cannot do wrong by investing in the triplet.

THE BUTTERFLY. By John Stuttard. One vol. Illustrated. Published by T. Fisher Unwin.—We commend this modest little volume to young naturalists, and, indeed, to many of older growth. Buckland, Junior, whose opinion we have taken on its merits, pronounces them manifold. He writes:—"I have never come across so much butterfly lore packed into such small compass."

HOME DOCTORING. By W. B. Kesteven, M.D., F.R.C.S. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Warne and Co., London and New York.—Not a week passes but we have to assure correspondents that we do not undertake to prescribe for bodily ailments. It would be perilous to make the attempt without having each sufferer under cross-examination as to symptoms and what not. But by the help of Dr. Kesteven's compact volume they can now prescribe for themselves in simple cases. His advice is thoroughly practical and easily to be understood and acted upon even by the least learned. In each case, the symptoms are first set forth, so that the victim may know what is the complaint which troubles him, and having arrived at that, he has nothing further to do than to faithfully follow the prescribed treatment.

BOXING. By Jem Mace. Edited by Edmund Sampson. One vol. Published at 16, York-street, Covent Garden.—Jem Mace as an author! Surely, the world must have got adrift from its moorings! However that may be, the novice will benefit greatly by investing in the treatise. No more scientific fighter than Mace ever stood in the prize ring; the lessons he gives in the noble art, have, therefore, the advantage of being gained by experience. The appendix by Mr. Sampson also makes good and instructive reading. He deplores, as well he may, the degeneracy of the modern "pug." Yes, but society is largely to blame for its excessive petting of every prize fighter who distinguishes himself a bit. The prize ring has plenty of well-wishers left; it is to be regretted that so many of its leading patrons should be devoid of judgment.

BARNUM'S LIFE. Written by Himself. One vol. Illustrated. Price 1s. Published by Ward, Lock, and Co., London, New York, and Melbourne.—It is in the eternal fitness of things that the greatest showman of this or any other age should open a biographical show to let the world see what manner of man he is, and how he got to be built up that way. The record is an interesting one, and not without instructiveness; it teaches many valuable lessons in self-helpfulness, perseverance, and fortitude.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have forwarded to us some samples of their Christmas cards and other seasonable productions. They include many novel designs of great beauty, and are distinguished as much by excellence of taste as by artistic workmanship. Christmas cards can scarcely be going out of fashion with the multitude, when this one firm produces and sells some millions every year. It would be interesting to learn how many hundreds gain a living through Messrs. Tuck's instrumentality.

THE FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE.

A ROMANCE OF THE UNROMANTIC.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

AUTHOR OF "MICAH CLARKE," "A STUDY IN SCARLET," ETC.

CHAPTER IX.
A NASTY CROPPER.

But there were pitfalls ahead. As he moved to the botany table a grey-bearded examiner waved his hand in the direction of the row of microscopes as an intimation that the student was to look through them and pronounce upon what he saw. Thomas seemed to compress his whole soul into his one eye as he glared hopelessly through the tube at what appeared to him to resemble nothing so much as a sheet of ice with the marks of skates upon it.

"Come along, come along!" the examiner growled impatiently. Courtesy is conspicuous by its absence in most of the Edinburgh examinations. "You must pass on to the next one, unless you can offer an opinion." This venerable teacher of botany, though naturally a kind-hearted man, was well known as one of the most malignant species of examiners, one of the school which considers such an ordeal in the light of a trial of strength between their pupils and themselves. In his eyes the candidate was endeavouring to pass, and his duty was to endeavour to prevent him, a result which in a large proportion of cases he successfully accomplished.

"Hurry on, hurry on!" he reiterated, fussily.

"It's a section of a leaf," said the student.

"It's nothing of the sort," the examiner shouted exultantly. "You've made a bad mistake, sir; a very bad one, indeed. It's the spirillæ of a water plant. Move on to the next."

Tom, in much perturbation of mind, shuffled down the line and looked through the next brazen tube. "This is a preparation of stomata," he said, recognising it from a print in his book on botany.

The professor shook his head despondingly. "You are right," he said; "pass on to the next."

The third preparation was as puzzling to the student as the first had been, and he was steeling himself to meet the inevitable when an unexpected circumstance turned the scale in his favour. It chanced that the other examiner, being somewhat less of a fossil than his confrères, and having still vitality enough to take an interest in things which were foreign to his subject, had recognised the student as being the young hero who had damaged himself in upholding the honour of his country. Being an ardent patriot himself, his heart warmed towards Tom, and perceiving the imminent peril in which he stood he interfered in his behalf, and by a few leading questions got him on safer ground, and managed to keep him there until the little bell tinkled once more. The younger examiner showed remarkable tact in feeling his way, and keeping within the very limited area of the student's knowledge. He succeeded so well, however, that although his colleague shook his hoary head and intimated in other ways his poor opinion of the candidate's acquirements, he was forced to put down another "S. B." upon the paper in front of him. The student drew a long breath when he saw it, and marched across to the other table with a mixture of trepidation and confidence, like a jockey riding at the last and highest hurdle in a steeplechase.

Alas! it is the last hurdle which often floors the rider, and Thomas, too, was doomed to find the final ordeal an insurmountable one. As he crossed the room some evil chance made him think of the gossip outside and of his allusion to the abstruse substance known as cacodyl. Once let a candidate's mind hit upon such an idea as this, and nothing will ever get it out of his thoughts. Tom felt his head buzz round, and he passed his hand over his forehead and through his curly yellow hair to steady himself. He felt a frenzied impulse as he sat down to inform the examiners that he knew very well what they were going to ask him, and that it was hopeless for him to attempt to answer it.

The leading professor was a ruddy-faced, benevolent old gentleman, with spectacles and a kindly manner. He made a few commonplace remarks to his colleagues with the good-natured intention of giving the confused-looking student before him time to compose himself. Then, turning blandly towards him, he said in the mildest of tones:

"Have you ever rowed in a pond?"

Tom acknowledged that he had.

"Perhaps, on those occasions," the examiner continued, "you may have chanced to touch the mud at the bottom with your oar."

Tom agreed that it was possible.

"In that case you may have observed that a large bubble or a succession of them has risen from the bottom to the surface. Now, of what gas was that bubble composed?"

The unhappy student, with the one idea always fermenting on his brain, felt that the worst had come upon him. Without a moment's hesitation or thought he expressed his conviction that the compound was cacodyl.

Never did two men look more surprised, and never did two generally grave savants laugh more heartily than did the two examiners when they realised what the candidate had answered. Their mirth speedily brought him back to his senses. He saw with a feeling of despair that it was marsh gas which they had expected—one of the simplest and commonest of chemical combinations. Alas, it was too late now. He knew full well that nothing could save him. With poor marks in botany and zoology, such an error in chemistry was irreparable. He did what was perhaps the best thing under the circumstances. Rising from his chair, he made a respectful bow to the examiners, and walked straight out of the room—to the great astonishment of the janitor, who had never before witnessed such a breach of decorum. As the student closed the door behind him he looked back and saw that the other professors had left their respective tables and were listening to an account of the incident from one of the chemists—and a roar of laughter the moment afterwards showed that they appreciated the humour of it. His fellow-students gathered round Tom outside in the hope of sharing in the joke, but he pushed them angrily aside and strode through the midst of them and down the University steps. He knew that the story would spread fast enough without his assistance. His mind was busy, too, in shaping a certain resolution which he had often thought over during the last few months.

The two old people and Miss Kate Harston waited long and anxiously in their sitting-room at the hotel for some news of the absentee. The doctor had, at first, attempted a lofty cynicism and general assumption of indifference, which rapidly broke down as the time went by, until at last he was wandering round the room, drumming upon the furniture with his fingers and showing every other sign of acute impatience. The window was on the ground floor, and Kate had been stationed there as a sentinel to watch the passing crowd and signal the first sign of tidings. "Can't you see him yet?" the doctor asked for the twentieth time.

"No, dear, I don't," she answered, glancing up and down the street.

"He must be out now. He should have come straight to us. Come away from the window, my dear. We must not let the young monkey see how anxious we are about him."

Kate sat down by the old man and stroked his broad brown hand with her tender white one. "Don't be uneasy, dear," she said. "It's sure to be all right."

"Yes, he is sure to pass," the doctor answered, "but—bless my soul, who's this?"

The individual who caused this exclamation was a very broad-faced and rosy-cheeked little girl, coarsely clad, with a pile of books and a slate

under her arm, who had suddenly entered the apartment.

"Please, sir," said this apparition, with a bob, "I'm Sarah Jane."

"Are you, indeed," said the doctor, with mild irony. "And what d'ye want here, Sarah Jane?"

"Please, sir, my mithar, Mrs. McTavish, asked me if I wudna' gie ye this letter frae the gentleman what's lodgin' wi' her." With these words the little mite delivered her missive, and having given another bob, departed upon her way.

"Why," the doctor cried in astonishment, "it's directed to me and in Tom's writing. What can be the meaning of this?"

"Oh dear! oh dear!" Mrs. Dimsdale cried, with the quick perception of womanhood, "it means that he has failed."

"Impossible!" said the doctor, fumbling with nervous fingers at the envelope. "By Jove! though," he continued, as he glanced over the contents, "you're right. He has. Poor lad, he's more cut up about it than we can be, so we must not blame him."

The good physician read the letter over several times before he finally put it away in his note-book, and he did so with a thoughtful face which showed that it was of importance. As it has an influence upon the future course of our story we cannot end the chapter better than by exercising our literary privilege, and peeping over the doctor's shoulder before he has folded it up. This is the epistle in extenso:—

"My dear Father,—You will be sorry to hear that I have failed in my exam. I am very cut up about it, because I fear that it will cause you grief and disappointment, and you deserve neither the one nor the other at my hands.

"It is not an unmixed misfortune to me, because it helps me to make a request which I have long had in my mind. I wish you to allow me to give up the study of medicine and to go in for commerce. You have never made a secret of our money affairs to me, and I know that if I took my degree there would never be any necessity for me to practice. I should, therefore, have spent five years of my life in acquiring knowledge which would not be of any immediate use to me. I have no personal inclination towards medicine, while I have a very strong objection to simply living in the world upon money which other men have earned. I must, therefore, turn to some fresh pursuit for my future career, and surely it would be best that I should do so at once. What that fresh pursuit is to be I leave to your judgment. Personally, I think that if I embarked my capital in some commercial undertaking I might, by sticking to my work, do well. I feel too much cast down at my own failure to see you to-night, but to-morrow I hope to hear what you think from your own lips.—Tom."

"Perhaps this failure will do no harm after all," the doctor muttered thoughtfully, as he folded up the letter and gazed out at the cold glare of the Northern sunset.

CHAPTER X.

DWELLERS IN BOHEMIA.

The residence of Major Tobias Clutterbuck, late of the 119th Light Infantry, was not known to any of his friends. It is true that at times he alluded in a modest way to his "little place," and even went the length of remarking airily to new acquaintances that he hoped they would look him up any time they happened to be in his direction. As he carefully refrained, however, from ever giving the slightest indication of which direction that might be, his invitations never led to any practical results. Still, they had the effect of filling the recipient with a vague sense of proferred hospitality, and occasionally led to more substantial kindnesses in return.

The gallant major's figure was a familiar one in the card-room of the "Rag and Bobtail" or at the bow window of the Jeunesse Dorée. Tall and pompous, with a portly frame and a puffy clean-shaven face which peered over an abnormally high collar and old-fashioned linen cravat, he stood as a very type and emblem of staid middle-aged respectability. The major's hat was always of the glossiest, the major's coat was without a wrinkle, and, in short, from the summit of the major's bald head to his bulbous finger-tips and his routy toes, there was not a flaw which the most severe critic of deportment—even the illustrious Turveydrop himself—could have detected. Let us add that the conversation of the major was as irreproachable as his person—that he was a distinguished soldier and an accomplished traveller, with a retentive memory and a mind stuffed with the good things of a lifetime. Combine all these qualities, and one would naturally regard the major as a most desirable acquaintance.

It is painful to have to remark, however, that self-evident as this proposition might appear, it was vehemently contradicted by some of the initiated. There were rumours concerning the major which seriously compromised his private character. Indeed, such a pitch had they reached that when that gallant officer put himself forward as a candidate for a certain select club, he had, although proposed by a lord and seconded by a baronet, been most ignominiously pilled. In public the major affected to laugh over this social failure, and to regard it as somewhat in the nature of a practical joke, but privately he was deeply incensed. One day he momentarily dropped his veil of unconcern while playing billiards with the Hon. Fungus Brown, who was generally credited with having had some hand in the major's exclusion. "Be Ged! sir," the veteran suddenly exclaimed, inflating his chest and turning his apoplectic face upon his companion, "in the old days I would have called the lot of you out, sir, every demned one, beginning with the committee and working down; I would, by George!" At which savage attack the Hon. Fungus's face grew as white as the major's was red, and he began to wish that he had been more reserved in his confidences to some of his acquaintances respecting the exclusiveness of the club in question, or at least refrained from holding up the major's pilling as a proof thereof.

The cause of this vague feeling of distrust which had gone abroad concerning the old soldier was no very easy matter to define. It is true that he was known to have a book on every race, and to have secret means of information from stud-grooms and jockeys which occasionally stood him in good stead, but this was no uncommon thing among the men with whom he consorted. Again, it is true that Major Clutterbuck was much addicted to whist, with guinea points, and to billiard matches for substantial sums, but these stimulating recreations are also habitual to many men who have led eventful lives, and require a strong seasoning to make ordinary existence endurable. Perhaps one reason may have been that the major's billiard play in public varied to an extraordinary degree, so that on different occasions he had appeared to be aiming at the process termed by the initiated "getting on the money." The warm friendships, too, which the old soldier had contracted with sundry vacuous and sappy youths, who were kindly piloted by him into quasi-fashionable life and shown how and when to spend their money, had been most uncharitably commented upon. Perhaps the vagueness about the major's private residence and the mystery which hung over him outside his clubs may also have excited prejudice against him. Still, however his detractors might malign him, they could not attempt to deny the fact that Tobias Clutterbuck was the third son of the Hon. Charles Clutterbuck, who again was the second son of the Earl of Dunross, one of the most ancient of Hibernian families. This pedigree the old soldier took care to explain to every one about him, more particularly to the sappy youths aforementioned.

It chanced that on the afternoon of which we speak the major was engrossed by this very subject. Standing at the head of the broad stone steps which lead up to the palatial edifice which its occupiers irreverently term the "Rag and Bobtail," he was explaining to a bull-necked, olive-complexioned young man the series of marriages and inter-marriages which had culminated in the production of his own portly stiff-backed figure. His companion, who was none other than Ezra Girdlestone, of the great African firm of that name, leaned against one of the pillars of the portico and listened gloomily to the major's family reminiscences, giving an occasional yawn which he made no attempt to conceal.

"It's as plain as the fingers of me hand," the old soldier said in a wheezy muffled brogue, as if he were speaking from under a feather bed. "See here now, Girdlestone—this is Miss Letitia Snackles of Snackleton, a cousin of old Sir Joseph." The major tapped his thumb with the silver head of his walking-stick to represent the maiden Snackles. "She marries Crawford, of the Blues—one o' the Warwickshire Crawfords; that him"—here he elevated his stubby forefinger—"and here's their three children, Jemima, Harold, and John." Up went three other fingers. "Jemima Crawford grows up, and then Charley Clutterbuck runs away with her. This other thumb o' mine will stand for that young divil Charley, and then my fingers——"

"Oh, hang your fingers," Girdlestone exclaimed with emphasis. "It's very interesting, major, but it would be more intelligible if you wrote it out."

"And so I shall, me boy!" the major cried enthusiastically, by no means abashed at the sudden interruption. "I'll draw it up on a bit o' foolscap paper. Let's see; Fenchurch-street, eh? Address to the offices, of course. Though for that matter, 'Girdlestone, London,' would foind you. I was spakin' of ye to Sir Musgrave Moore, of the Rifles, the other day, and he knew you at once. 'Girdlestone?' says he. 'The same,' says I. 'A merchant prince?' says he. 'The same,' says I. 'I'd be proud to meet him,' says he. 'And you shall,' says I. He's the best blood of county Waterford."

"More blood than money, I suppose," the young man said, smoothing out his crisp black moustache.

"Bedad, you've about hit it there. He went to California, and came back with five-and-twinty thousand pounds. I met him in Liverpool the day he arrived. 'This is no good to me, Toby,' says he. 'Why not?' I asks. 'Not enough,' says he; 'just enough to unsettle me.' 'What then?' says I. 'Put it on the favourite for the St. Leger,' says he. And he did, too, every pinny of it, and the horse was beat on the post by a short head. He dropped the lot in one day. A fact, sir, 'pon me honour! Came to me next day. 'Nothing left!' says he. 'Nothing?' says I. 'Only one thing,' says he. 'Suicide?' says I. 'Marriage,' says he. Within a month he was married to the second Miss Shuttleworth, who had five thou in her own right, and five more when Lord Dungeness turns up his toes."

"Indeed?" said his companion languidly.

"Fact, 'pon my honour! By the way—ah, here comes Lord Henry Richardson. How d'ye do, Richardson, how d'ye do? Gad, I remember Richardson when he was a tow-headed boy at Clongowes, and I used to lam him with a bootjack for his cheek. Ah, yes; I was going to say—it seems a demned awkward incident—ha! ha!—ridiculous, but annoying, you know. The fact is, me boy, coming away in a hurry from me little place I left me purse on the drawers in the bedroom, and here's Jorrocks up in the billiard-room after challenging me to play for a tenner—but I won't without having the money in me pocket. Tobias Clutterbuck may be poor, me dear frind, but"—and here he puffed out his chest and tapped on it with his round, sponge-like fist—"he's honest, and pays debts of honour on the nail. No, sir, there's no one can say a word against Tobias, except that he's a half-pay old fool, with more heart than brains. However," he added, suddenly dropping the sentimental and coming back to the practical, "if you, me dear boy, can obloige me with the money until to-morrow morning, I'll play Jorrocks with pleasure. There's not many men that I'd ask such a favour of, and even from you I'd never accept anything more than a mere temporary convanience."

"You may stake your life on that," Ezra Girdlestone said with a sneer, looking sullenly down and tracing figures with the end of his stick on the stone steps. "You'll never get the chance. I make it a rule never to lend any one money, either for short or long periods."

"And you won't let me have this throifling accommodation?"

"No," the young man said decisively.

For a moment the major's brick-coloured, weather-beaten face assumed an even darker tint, and his small, dark eyes looked out angrily from under his shaggy brows at his youthful companion. He managed to suppress the threatened explosion, however, and burst into a loud roar of laughter. "'Pon my sowl," he wheezed, poking the young man in the ribs with his stick, an implement which he had grasped a moment before as though he meditated putting it to a less pacific use, "you young divils of business men are too much for poor old Tobias. Gad, sir, to think of being stuck in the mud for the want of a paltry tenner! Tommy Heathcote will laugh when he hears of it. You know Tommy, of the 81st? He gave me good advice: 'Always sew a fifty-pound note into the lining of each waistcoat you've got. Then you can't go short.' Tried it once, and, by George! if my demned man-servant didn't stale that very waistcoat and sell it for six and sixpence. You're not going, are you?"

"Yes; I'm due in the City. The governor leaves at four. Good-bye; shall I see you to-night?"

"Card-room, as per usual," quoth the clean-shaven warrior. He looked after the retreating figure of his late companion with anything but a pleasant expression upon his face. The young man happened to glance round as he was half way down the street, on which the major smiled after him paternally, and gave a merry flourish with his stick.

As the old soldier stood on the top of the club steps, pompous, pigeon-chested, and respectable, posing himself as though he had been placed there for the inspection of passers-by as a sample of the aristocracy within, he made several attempts to air his grievances to passing members touching the question of the expectant Jorrocks and the missing purse. Beyond, however, eliciting many sallies of wit from the younger spirits, for it was part of the major's policy to lay himself open to be a butt, his laudable perseverance was entirely thrown away. At last he gave it up in disgust, and, raising his stick, hailed a passing 'bus, into which he sprang, taking a searching glance round to see that no one was following him. After a drive which brought him to the other side of the City, he got out in a broad, busy thoroughfare, lined with large shops. A narrow turning from the main artery led into a long dingy street, consisting of very high smoke-coloured houses, which ran parallel to the other, and presented as great a contrast to it as the back of a painting does to the front. Down this sombre avenue the major strutted with all his wonted pomposity, until about half way down he reached a tall grim-looking house, with many notices of "apartments" glaring from the windows. The line of railings which separated this house from the street was rusty and broken, and the whole place had a flavour of mildew. The major walked briskly up the stone steps, hollowed out by the feet of generations of lodgers, and pushing open the great splotchy door, which bore upon it a brass plate indicating that the establishment was kept by a Mrs. Robins, he walked into the hall with the air of one who treads familiar ground. Up one flight of stairs, up two flights of stairs, and up three flights of stairs did he climb, until on the fourth landing he pushed open a door and found himself in a small room, which formed for the nonce the "little place" about which he was wont at the club to make depreciatory allusions, so skilfully introduced that the listener was left in doubt as to whether the major was the happy possessor of a country house and grounds, or whether he merely owned a large suburban villa. Even this modest sanctum was not entirely the major's own as was shown by the presence of a ruddy-faced man with a long tawny beard, who sat on one side of the empty fireplace, puffing at a great china-bowled pipe, and comporting himself with an ease which showed that he was no casual visitor. As the other entered, the man in the chair gave vent to a guttural grunt without removing the mouthpiece of his pipe from between his lips, and Major Clutterbuck returned the greeting with an off-handed nod. His next proceeding was to take off his glossy hat, and pack it away in a hat-box. He then removed his coat, his collar, his tie, and his gaiters with equal solicitude, and put them in a place of safety. After which he donned a long purple dressing-gown and a smoking-cap, in which garb he performed the first steps of a mazurka as a sign of the additional ease which he experienced.

"Not much to dance about either, me boy," the old soldier said, seating himself in a camp chair and putting his feet upon another one. "Bedad, we're all on the verge. Unless luck takes a turn there's no saying what may become of us."

"We have been badder than this before now many a time," said the yellow-bearded man, in an accent which proclaimed him to be a German. "My money vill come, or you vill vin, or something vill arrive to set all things right."

"Let's hope so," the major said fervently. "It's a mercy to get out of these stiff and starched clothes, but I have to be careful of them, for me tailor—bad cess to him!—will give me no credit, and there's little of the ready knocking about. Without good clothes on me back I'd be like a sweeper without a broom."

The German nodded his intense appreciation of the fact, and puffed a great blue cloud to the ceiling. Sigismond Von Baumser was a political refugee from the Fatherland who had managed to become foreign clerk in a small London firm, an occupation which just enabled him to keep body and soul together. He and the major had lodged in different rooms in another establishment until some common leaven of Bohemianism had brought them together. When circumstances had driven them out of their former abode it had occurred to the major that by sharing his rooms with Von Baumser he would diminish his own expenses, and at the same time secure an agreeable companion, for the veteran was a sociable soul in his unofficial hours and had all the Hibernian dislike to solitude. The arrangement commended itself to the German, for he had a profound admiration for the other's versatile talents and varied experiences, so he grunted an acquiescence and the thing was done. When the major's luck was good there were brave times in the little fourth floor back. On the other hand, if any slice of good fortune came in the German's way, the major had a fair share of the prosperity. During the hard times which intervened between these gleams of opulence, the pair roughed it uncomplainingly as best they might. The major would sometimes create a fictitious splendour by dilating upon the beauties of Castle Dunmore, in county Mayo, which is the headquarters of all the Clutterbucks. "We'll go and live there some day, me boy," he would say, slapping his comrade on the back. "It will be mine from the dungeons forty foot below the ground, right up, bedad, to the flagstaff from which the imblem of loyalty flaunts the breeze." At these speeches the simple-minded German used to rub his great red hands together with satisfaction, and feel as pleased as though he had actually been presented with the fee simple of the castle in question.

"Have you had your letter?" the major asked with interest, rolling a cigarette between his fingers. The German was expecting his quarterly remittance from his friends at home, and they were both anxiously awaiting it.

Von Baumser shook his head.

"Bad luck to them! they should have sent a wake ago. You should do what Jimmy Towler did. You didn't know Towler, of the Sappers? When he and I were souldiering in Canada he was vexed at the allowance which he had from ould Sir Oliver, his uncle, not turning up at the right time. 'Gad, Toby,' he says to me, 'I'll warm the old rascal up.' So he sits down and writes a letter to his uncle, in which he told him his unbusiness-like ways would be the ruin of them, and more to the same effect. When Sir Oliver got the letter he was in such a divil's own rage that while he was dictating a codicil to his will he tumbled off the chair in a fit, and Jimmy came in for a clean seven thousand a year."

"Dat was more dan he deserved," the German remarked. "But you—how do you stand for money?"

Major Clutterbuck took ten sovereigns out of his trousers pocket and placed them upon the table. "You know me law," he said, "I never on any consideration break into these. You can't sit down to play cards for high stakes with less in your purse, and if I was to change one, be George! they'd all go like a whiff o' smoke. The Lord knows when I'd get a start again then. Bar this money I've hardly a penny.

"Nor me," said Von Baumser despondently, slapping his pockets.

"Never mind, me boy! What's in the common purse, I wonder?" He looked up at a little leather bag which hung from a brass nail on the wall. In flush times they were wont to deposit small sums in this, on which they might fall back in their hours of need.

"Not much, I fear," the other said, shaking his head.

"Well, now, we want something to pull us together on a dull day like this. Suppose we send out for a bottle of sparkling, eh?"

"Not enough money," the other objected.

"Well, well, let's have something cheaper. Beaune, now; Beaune's a good comforting sort of drink. What d'ye say to splitting a bottle of Beaune, and paying for it from the common purse?"

"Not enough money," the other persisted dogredly.

"Well, claret be it," sighed the major. "Maybe it's better in this sort of weather. Let us sind Susan out for a bottle of claret?"

The German took down the little leather bag and turned it upside down. A threepenny-piece and a penny rolled out. "Dat's all," he said. "Not enough for claret."

"But there is for beer," cried the major radiantly. "Bedad, it's just the time for a quart of fourpenny. I remimber ould Gilder, when he was our chief in India, used to say that a man who got beyond enjoying beer and a clay pipe at a pinch was either an ass or a coxcomb. He smoked a clay at the mess table himself. Draper, who commanded the division, told him it was unsoldier-like. 'Unsoldierlike be demned,' he said. Gad, they nearly court-martialed the ould man for it. He got the V.C. at the Quarries, and was killed at the Redan."

A slatternly slipshod girl answered the bell, and having received her orders and the united available funds of the two comrades, speedily returned with a brace of frothing pint pots. The major ruminated silently over his cigarette for some time, on some unpleasant subject, apparently, for his face was stern and his brows knitted. At last he broke out with an oath:

"Be George! Baumser, I can't stand that young fellow Girdlestone. I'll have to chuck him up. He's such a cold-blooded, flinty-hearted, calculating sort of a chap, that ——" the remainder of the major's sentence was lost in the beer flagon.

"What for did you make him your friend then?"

"Well," the old soldier confessed, "it seemed to me that if he wanted to fool his money away at cards or any other divilment, Tobias Clutterbuck might as well have the handling of it as any one else. Bedad, he's as cunning as a basketful o' monkeys. He plays a safe game for low stakes, and never throws away a chance. Demned if I don't think I've been a loser in pocket by knowing him, while as to me character, I'm very sure I'm the worse there."

"Vat's de matter mit him?"

"What's not the matter with him. If he's agrayable he's not natural, and if he's natural he's not agrayable. I don't pretind to be a saint. I've seen some fun in me day, and hope to see some more before I die, but there are some things that I wouldn't do. If I live be cards it's all fair and aboveboard. I never play anything but games o' skill, and I reckon on me skill bringing me out on the right side, taking one night with another through the year. Again, at billiards I may not always play me best, but that's gineralship. You don't want a whole room to know to a point what your game is. I'm the last man to preach, but, bedad, I don't like that chap, and I don't like that handsome brazen face of his. I've spint the greater part of my life reading folks' faces, and never very far out either."

Von Baumser made no remark, and the two continued to smoke silently, with an occasional pull at their flagons.

"Besides, it's no good to me socially," the major continued. "The fellow can't keep quiet, else he might pass in a crowd, but that demned commercial instinct will show itself. If he went to heaven he'd start an agency for harps and crowns. Did I tell ye what the Hon. Jack Gibbs said to me at the club. Ged, he let me have it straight! 'Buck,' he said, 'I don't mind you. You're one o' the right sort when all's said and done, but if you ever inthroduce such a chap as that to me again, I'll cut you as well as him for the future.' I'd inthroduced them to put the young spalpeen in a good humour, for, being short, as ye know, I thought it might be necessary to negotiate a loan from him."

"Vat did you say his name was?" Von Baumser asked suddenly.

"Girdlestone."

"Is his father a kauffmann?"

"What the divil is a kauffmann?" the major asked impatiently. "Is it a merchant you mean?"

"Ah, a merchant. One who trades with the Afrikaner."

"The same."

Von Baumser took a bulky pocket book from his inside pocket, and scanned a long list of names therein. "Ah, it is the same," he cried at last triumphantly, shutting up the book and replacing it. "Girdlestone and Co., African kauf—dat is, merchants—Fenchurch-street, City."

"Those are they."

"And you say they are rich?"

"Yes."

"Very rich?"

"Yes." The major began to think that his companion had been imbibing in his absence, for there was an unfathomable smile upon his face, and his red beard and towsy hair seemed to bristle from some internal excitement.

"Very rich! Ho, ho! Very rich!" he laughed. "I know dem, not as friends, Gott bewahre! but I know dem and their affairs."

"What are you driving at? Let's have it. Out with it, man."

"I tell you," said the German, suddenly becoming supernaturally solemn and sawing his hand up and down in the air to emphasise his remarks, "in tree or four month, or a year at the most, there vill be no firm of Girdlestone. They are rotten, useless—whoo! He blew an imaginary feather up into the air to demonstrate the extreme fragility of the house in question.

"You're raving, Baumser," said Major Clutterbuck excitedly. "Why, man, their names are above suspicion. They are looked upon as the soundest concern in the City."

"Dat may be; dat may be," the German answered stolidly. "What I know I know, and what I say I say."

"And how d'ye know it? D'ye tell me that you know more about it than the men on 'Change and the firms that do business with them?"

"I know what I know, and I say what I say," the other repeated. "Dat tobacco-man Burger is a rogue. Dere is five-and-thirty in the hundred of water in this canaster tobacco, and one must be for ever relighting."

"And you won't tell me where you heard this of the Girdlestones?"

"It would be no good to you. It is enough that vat I say is certain. Let it suffice that dere are people vat are bound to tell other people all dat dey know about anything whatever."

"You don't make it very clear now," the old soldier grumbled. "You mean that these secret societies and Socialists let each other know all that comes in their way, and have their own means of getting information."

"Dat may be, and dat may not be," the German answered in the same oracular voice. "I thought in any case, my good friend Clutterbuck, dat I vould give you what you call in English the straight tap. It is always vell to have the straight tap."

"Thank ye, me boy," the major said heartily. "If the firm's in a bad way either the younger doesn't know of it, or else he's the most natural actor that ever lived. Be George! there's the taybell; let's get down before the bread and butther is all finished."

Mrs. Robins was in the habit of furnishing her lodgers with an evening meal at a small sum per head. There was only a certain amount of bread and butter supplied for this, however, and those who came late were likely to find an empty platter. The two Bohemians felt that the subject was too grave a one to trifle with, so they suspended their judgment upon the Girdlestones while they clattered down to the dining-room.

(To be continued.)

MAN-CATCHERS AT THE WEST-END.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Flora Sykes, a good-looking young woman in black, from Nassau-street, was charged with disorderly conduct on Tuesday night.—Constable 10 C E said that about twenty minutes to eight o'clock at night the prisoner came bouncing into Coventry-street, and seeing a gentleman, caught hold of him, and held him so tightly that he hallooed loudly for the police. He (the constable) liberated him from the grasp of the prisoner by sheer force, and drove her away. Then she trotted into Rupert-street, and, attacking another gentleman in the same unceremonious manner, nearly squeezed the life out of him.—The prisoner expressed her sorrow, and said that she had been drinking with a gentleman, but did not know how she got so intoxicated. If she was locked up she would lose her work.—Sergeant Brewer (the gaoler) said that Miss Sykes was up in September, and fined for drunk-nness.—Mr. Hannay: This is a bad account of you. Pay 10s. It ought to be doubled.——Rose Townsend, a Pimlico woman, was charged with being disorderly in the streets.—Shortly before one o'clock in the morning she was in a drunken state in Piccadilly, and when at the corner of Sackville-street she seized hold of a gentleman, and declared her intention of holding him till a policeman arrived. On Constable James approaching the gentleman, he seemed to him to be terribly frightened, and he appealed to him in a piteous tone, saying, "Get me away from this woman, for goodness sake, policeman. She has annoyed me all the way from the restaurant, and I have had no chance of escaping from her."—Mr. Hannay: Well, Rose, what have you to say to this?—The Prisoner (meekly): I am very, very sorry to be placed in this exceedingly awkward position. Really, I don't remember anything about it. It shan't happen again—never, never.—Not being known to Marlow, the assistant-gaoler, she was let off with a fine of 7s. 6d.——Kate Crawley, a notorious offender, who has been charged, Sergeant Brewer said, at least fifty times, was brought up again for being drunk and disorderly in York-street at an early hour of the morning.—It was stated that the prisoner began man-catching about one o'clock, and when she had seized her first victim, and was pulling him round and round, 358 C appeared, and extricated him from her grip. On ordering the prisoner away, she asked him in an impudent tone what he had to do with it, and called him an ill name. In the morning the woman assured the magistrate that the officer ran her in through spite. He told her on Monday night that "he would have her." Now he had got her, and she supposed he was satisfied.—Brewer said that the prisoner on the 10th inst. was fined 10s.—Mr. Hannay (to the accused): I am afraid nothing can be done for you. One month.—Prisoner: Begorra! I am just as well in there as out of it. I get civility there, but I don't here.

The Solicitor-general, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Exeter, said one of the greatest services rendered to the country by that excellent and deserving body, the Primrose League, was that it had put the proposal of women's franchise out of the field of practical politics, and therefore he did not think there would be any great modification of the electoral body with which they had to deal.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

An Exciting Chase.

Richard Shannon, a rough-looking labourer, of Rushton-street, Hoxton, and Edward Davis, a ship's steward, of William-street, Barnsbury, were charged, before Mr. Haden Corser, at the Dalston Police Court, with being concerned together in stealing a gold watch, value £10, from the person of Mr. Samuel T. Parsons, licensed victualler, the Wolf Inn, Norwood Green, Southall.—Prosecutor deposed that on the previous afternoon he was walking down Holloway-road, when he was hustled by a number of men, and his watch snatched from his pocket and the chain broken. Witness followed up a turning leading to Highbury Fields, and distinctly saw Davis pass the watch to Shannon. Witness accused the latter of having his watch, when he raised his fist menacingly, and the two prisoners ran off. Witness followed until he became exhausted, and subsequently heard the prisoners were in custody.—Messrs. William and James Impey, boot manufacturers, of Hornsey-road, deposed to seeing the prosecutor surrounded by a number of men, and when prosecutor pointed prisoner out as having his watch, they ran off. Witnesses chased them through several roads, and suddenly Shannon stopped, turned round, and kicked Mr. William Impey severely on the leg and thigh, following this by throwing a heavy flint and half a brick at their heads, but fortunately missing them. Mr. James Impey struggled with Shannon, but the latter got off half a mile, the prisoners separating and running different ways.—Police-constable Caron, 436 N, said he heard cries of "Stop thief," and saw prisoners running. Witness followed in a provision dealer's van, and when within thirty yards of Shannon called to a gentleman to stop him, but Shannon threatened the gentleman with half a brick which he held in his hand, and the gentleman fell back and allowed the prisoner to proceed. Witness followed and arrested Shannon, when he still had the brick in his hand. Shannon declared he would not go to the police station, and clung to some railings opposite The Grange, Highbury New Park. At this spot the missing watch was found some time afterwards.—Police-constable David Miller said a gentleman in a brougham fetched him to arrest Davis, who was found concealed beneath some bushes at No. 3, Highbury New Park.—Both prisoners protested their innocence, notwithstanding the evidence of the prosecutor, and the positive statement of Mr. James Impey that he saw the end of the chain in Shannon's hand.—Davis urged that he was drunk, and went into the garden to lie down, but the constable denied this, saying that the man was exhausted from running.—Police inspector Miller asked for a remand. Prisoners had been identified in one similar charge, and it was thought that others that had occurred might be traced to them.—They were committed on this charge, but ordered to be brought up again on other charges if necessary.

A SCOTCH GHOST STORY.

A contemporary in the north is reviewing some Scotch ghost stories. The scene of one of these is laid in a country house in Fife. Here, on her way downstairs to dinner, a visiter stooped to pick up something from the floor. When she looked up again it was to see a lady, richly dressed and very handsome, emerge from a short flight which opened upon the chief landing, and hurry down the great staircase. She made room with a bow, and as the figure passed her by she remarked the evil smile upon its lovely lip. Neither at table nor in the drawing-room did this stranger re-appear; and as this was so the seer told what she had seen to her hostess, who put the subject by, and did not return to it till one day when she and the other were going over the house. Among other rooms they looked into that one forth from which the lady had come. The walls were lined with family portraits, but one place was vacant, and the picture that should have filled it stood face inwards on the floor. Said the mistress of the house, "It is the portrait of one who brought disrrace upon the family. This used to be her room." Then she turned the picture, and behold! it was the very face and form her guest had seen upon the stair.

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

Poor Mr. Gladstone! What must his feelings be when he sees Home Rule treated so disrespectfully by those who pretend to hold him in reverence? It is just as if a fond mother were to hear the sweet babe in her arms abused by all her relatives as an inconvenient little humbug. But what does Nurse Parnell say, I wonder? She, too, must be sorely put out by having her charge thrust aside in favour of such ugly monstrosities as adult suffrage, disestablishment, and payment of members. Really, it would be a merciful thing to suffocate the unfortunate infant without further fuss.

The working man will be a prodigious donkey if he puts trust in the promises and pledges of which Radical schemers are so prolific. It costs them nothing to pose as his friend and champion, but if they once scrambled into power by his help, he would soon see them much more intent on their own interests than on his. The present Government has done more for the working classes than any previous Government during the century did in the same short period. That is a fact beyond all gainsaying, and it cannot receive too frequent repetition.

Liberal Unionists are, I am glad to learn, making energetic efforts to improve their electoral organisation. Better late than never. They unfortunately allowed two years to pass unutilised, in the hope that Mr. Gladstone, by dropping Home Rule, would admit of their returning to his standard. That dream is now abandoned for good and all, and it is gratifying to hear that Lord Hartington gains fresh adherents every day. He is now the leader of the real Liberal party; Mr. Gladstone has become merely a Parnellite, while Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley humbly follow at the heels of the Radical-Socialist leaders.

It would be a profound mistake to assume that Mr. John Burns will be returned for Battersea at the next general election. The better class of Gladstonites do not relish his candidature at all, while it goes without the saying that the whole Conservative vote will be thrown against him. Nor has he improved his position among the working classes by running for a seat in the House of Commons. That smacks of personal ambition, and seems like following in the footsteps of the many demagogues who have curried favour with the masses for self-aggrandising purposes. I believe Mr. Burns to be quite disinterested at present. Whether he would long remain so after he got a seat is a far more doubtful question.

So the Fulham Separatists have at last put salt on the tail of the bird they have been so long in search of. As neither Sir Charles Dilke nor Mr. George Russell would consent to become their Parliamentary candidate, they fell back on Mr. Arthur Arnold for want of a better, and he has graciously consented. An able man in some respects, Mr. Arnold is distinctly "gritty;" there is a sense of self-importance about him which irritates even his best friends. Self-opinionated, dictatorial, and "cocksure," Mr. Arnold compares very unfavourably with Mr. Hayes Fisher, the present member for Fulham, who is as courteous and conciliatory as his opponent is rude and overbearing.

When one remembers that Lord Rosebery is the possessor of several millions, it is difficult to believe that he can be sincere when enunciating Jack Cade sentiments. If he were, he would proceed to share his enormous wealth with the indigent instead of keeping it for his own pleasures. And the same suspicion clings to Mr. Labouchere and other rich politicians who are coquetting with Socialism. My memory cannot recal a single philantaropic endeavour in which Mr. Labouchere took a leading part as subscriber. His charity appears to both begin and end at home, and yet he poses as the "friend of the people."

The cleverest man among the Socialists is, unquestionably, Mr. Champion. Playing a deep game, he allows Messrs. Burns and Tillett to act the part of figure-heads for the time being. But it is his intelligent mind that traces and directs the plan of campaign, and his nimble fingers that manipulate the wires. Of the same cool, calculating species as Mr. Parnell, and, like him, adverse to taking part in vulgar demonstrations, Mr. Champion is satisfied with the possession of power, without its outward show. But were Socialism to ever become a real political force in this country, he would pretty quickly let Mr. Burns and the rest feel the hand of a master. In the long ago, when Mr. Bradlaugh was a nobody, I predicted in print, from what I saw of him, that he would become a somebody, and I now venture a similar prophesy, that the world will hear a good deal of Mr. Champion in the course of a year or two.

A friend at Birmingham writes me that the dispute between the hot Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists is rapidly cooling under the influence of more temperate counsels. The leaders on both sides recognise the expediency of compromise, by some give-and-take arrangement. To continue the quarrel would be to play into the hands of the Separatists, who would give all they are worth to rescue Birmingham from the Unionist grip. That the Midland capital should be against them is a reproach that they cannot do away with, try as they may.

OLD IZAAK.

A fine trout, weighing 6lb. 8oz., having worked its way into the grating of the oil works at Weybridge on Sunday last, was captured by the engineer, who took the fish to the manager. That gentleman, after carefully weighing it, returned the fish, which was full of spawn, to the river. The angling reports to hand this week are of very meagre nature; this is caused more by the absence of anglers than scarcity of fish. At Laleham, Alfred Harris has been getting a few nice jack. At Staines, J. Keene, jun., out with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gater, in one day twenty-three chub and two dozen roach; two days with Mr. Ramsden Price, fourteen chub and six dozen roach—many of the roach were from 1lb. to 1½lb. At Shepperton, George Rosewell, in one day, a take of twenty-two bream. At Hampton, W. Millbourne has been getting his patrons good sport amongst the roach, several of the fish weighing 1½lb. each.

The waters of all the rivers near London frequented by metropolitan club anglers are in good order, and most kinds of coarse fish are now in the best possible condition. One or two good sharp frosts are required to rot the weeds and put jack well on the feed. The members of the Good Intent Angling Society will fish their annual match for Christmas prizes on December 1st, from Burnt Mill to Harlow-on-the-Stort. One of the members of the Clapton Anglers, fishing at the Ferry Boat, Tottenham, captured a nice jack of 4lb. At Chichester, several good jack have been had recently by anglers fishing in the canal. The fen waters of Lincolnshire are reported as being in a better state for sport now than at any other time this season, especially the larger drains connected with the Welland.

The novel competition extending over a fortnight, which terminates on Sunday, the 24th, for the two prizes generously given by Mr. Holledge, of the Two Sawyers, Twickenham, having attracted considerable attention and proved a great success, Mr. Holledge has decided to hold another for three prizes, value first, £10 10s.; second, £3 3s.; third, £1 11s. 6d., under the following conditions:—1. The competition to take place between Glover's Island and Teddington Lock; the first and second prizes to be for the two heaviest gross weights of roach and dace, and the third prize for the best specimen roach, caught on any one day from December 2nd to December 23rd, both days inclusive. 2. An entrance fee of 1s. will be charged, and the name of each intending competitor must be sent to Mr. Holledge two clear days previous to the angler taking part in the competition. 3. Punts and fishermen to be hired only of Mr. Holledge, the Two Sawyers, Twickenham. 4. No competitor to use more than one rod. 5. All drain swims barred. 6. It is permissible to fish from daylight until dusk. 7. All fish to be weighed in at the Two Sawyers, and to be of the Thames Angling Preservation Society's standard. 8. Any competitor dissatisfied with the result of his day's fishing, and desirous of having another try, may do so by giving notice to Mr. Holledge at the time his take is weighed in, and upon payment of an extra entrance fee of 1s. In such case the first take registered will be cancelled and the second only count.

I have received the following letter from Mr. H. Andrews. He says:—"My business called me down east to-day, and having some little time to spare, I thought I would have a walk in the Jews' fish market. I was really quite surprised at all kinds of fresh water fish exposed for sale—carp, tench, roach, perch, and small jack being there by the score. I got into conversation with one Jew fishseller, who opened a box which I should think contained 300 small jack, the largest being about 18oz.; mind, I don't mean pounds. I wished that you had been there to have seen them, as no doubt you will scarcely be able to credit my statement. These fine young fish they were selling five and six for a shilling. Can any of your readers kindly tell an old angler where they come from?" About a month ago I received a similar complaint respecting the sale of immature fish, and then pointed out the desirability of moving for a new Act of Parliament regulating the fresh water fisheries, and introducing therein the recognised proper standard of sizes of fish allowed to be taken.

I hear good accounts of the progress of the 12,000 young perch in the Sunbury rearing ponds; in my opinion, as the small fish are now quite capable of taking care of themselves, the sooner they are transferred to the main stream the better.—"A Thames Angler" writes me as follows:—"It is well known there cannot be any better protection of a river from netting than that of sinking old boats and punts, well covered over with tenter hooks and large nails. I should like to hear of gentlemen and boatmen presenting any suitable for the purpose to the Thames Preservation Society, as there must be many craft lying about fit for no other purpose." I may say on behalf of the T.A.P.S. Committee, I feel sure they will be too pleased to find room for as many as they can get.

PIPER PAN.

In reply to my correspondent, "W. J.S." (Bloomfield-road, E.), whose second letter reached me too late for acknowledgment last week, I regret to say that I know of no book which will teach him how to soften the new reeds for his clarinet, but I think he will attain the object in view as follows:—Let him take the reed off the mouthpiece, lay it on a flat surface, and carefully take down the upper part, from shoulder to point, with the finest glass-paper (No. 0) till soft enough. Dutch rush is used in the same manner, but is in no way better than glass paper.

If a new clarinet reed should appear to be too open at the point, its under surface should be carefully rubbed down on a fine flat file till the reed becomes quite true. I assume that the mouthpiece is in satisfactory order. Wooden mouthpieces are apt to warp. The best clarinet players use ebonite mouth-pieces, which, though they cost more at the outset, are cheapest in the long run. I hope "W. J. S." may profit by these hints.

I notice that the copyright of Crouch's popular song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," fetched the large sum of £409 at a recent auction, from which I infer that he must still be living, and, of course, the copyright will not expire until seven years after his decease; otherwise, no publisher would risk so large a sum as £409 on the purchase of Crouch's best song. He told me, more than thirty years back, that for the copyright of "Kathleen Mavourneen" the publishers paid him 30s. Three years later, when they had cleared over £3,000 profit on the sale of the song, they gave Crouch a silver tea-service, which, to use his expressive phraseology, "was very soon melted." For his second Irish song, "Dermot Astore," he was better paid, but it could not compete with his "Kathleen," although a pretty song. At the auction above-mentioned the copyright sold for £45 7s. 6d.

At the same auction, Tito Mattei's "Odi tu," better known in its English dress as "Oh, hear the wild winds blow!" fetched the highest price, £611. The purchaser is pretty sure to be reimbursed in a comparatively short space of time, for the profits of music publishers are large when they hold the copyrights of popular songs. The cost per copy seldom exceeds 2½d., and even supposing that on a song published at 4s. only an average of 1s. 2d. per copy reaches the publisher, he clears over £40 on every thousand copies sold after paying for advertisements.

Four new songs were produced at the London Ballad Concert on Wednesday last:—No. 1, "Bantry Bay" (J. L. Molloy); No. 2, "Love and Friendship" (Hope Temple); No. 3, "Stay, Darling, Stay" (Marzials); No. 4, "This Work-a-Day World" (Stephen Adams). To my thinking No. 2, capitally sung by Mr. Lloyd, is the best of the bunch, and next comes No. 3, sung by Mr. Piercy. Both these songs deserve to become popular, and No. 4, sung by Madame Belle Cole, is likely to be welcomed by amateurs. Of the well-known songs sung by Mrs. Mary Davies, Miss Lehmann, Miss Gomes, Madame Sterling, MM. Oswald, Plunkett Greene, and the artists above-named, it is needless to speak. Mr. Eaton Faning's choir sang part music well, and Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted skilfully as ever.

Mr. Richard Temple has declined the part provided for him in the forthcoming Gilbert-Sullivan opera. He tells me that he will probably accept engagements offered by Australian managers. At the present moment he is superintending the stage production of a new opera, entitled "Gretna Green," libretto by T. M. Ford, music by Dr. Storer, which will be performed next Wednesday week (2.30 p.m.) at the Comedy Theatre. Mr. Temple will play a leading part, and the cast will include Miss Leonora Braham, Miss Giulia Velmi, Mr. Cadwalladr, and other popular artists.

Madame Adelina Patti sang splendidly at the Albert Hall last Monday, and executed the difficult bravura passages in Meyerbeer's trio for voice and two flutes, "L'Etoile du Nord," even more brilliantly than the excellent flautists, MM. Ratcliff and Hamilton, by whom she was accompanied. I fancy that her American admirers will be disagreeably surprised to find her raven-black hair turned to auburn. The change makes her look much older, and is to be deplored. Perhaps we may next find her studying basso profondo parts?

The late Mr. Echalaz, a clever but eccentric man, had a powerful basso profondo voice when young, and asked me to recommend him a singing master, as he wished to become a barytone. I sent him to my teacher, Turner, to whom he paid £5 5s. for a course of twelve lessons. He took only three, because Turner told him that it would take him at least a year to reach G, and laughed in his face when he replied, "If you cannot make me sing higher than that—say to J or K—I won't study singing."

Signor Caravoglia, the well-known teacher of singing, told me that he once had for pupil a haughty nobleman (since dead) who would not submit to dictation, and insisted on making a ludicrous change in the second line of "Non più andrai," in the opening couplet, which runs thus:—

> Non più andrai, farfallone amoroso,
> Notte e giorno intorno girando.
> (No more shall you go, amorous butterfly,
> Night and day round about circling.)

For "girando," Lord —— substituted "giardino" ("garden.") Caravoglia pointed out that this alteration was absurd, but only shrugged his shoulders and was silenced when his pupil replied, "I, Lord ——, prefer 'giardino.'"

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

An Egyptian correspondent obliges us with some interesting facts about the semi-wild dogs which are found in so many Oriental towns. They go about, he says, in packs, each pack confining itself to a particular locality. If a neighbouring dog happens to cross the path of another colony, the whole tribe set on it. They are street scavengers, eating the garbage thrown out by the not over-clean Turk or Arab. They are by no means bad guardians, and it would be next to impossible to pass after midnight some of the back streets. On the outskirts of Pera, Constantinople, near the military parade-ground, all the dead horses are thrown and flayed, hundreds of dogs watching the operation and patiently waiting to devour the carcase. My correspondent, Mr. J. C. Gregory, has himself counted as many as three hundred there. A case of rabies has never been known to occur amongst them, for which the gentle Turk should be profoundly grateful. As hydrophobia never is self-germinated, but always arises from the lick or bite of a rabid animal, it is to be hoped that no mad dog, cat, or other creature will ever be introduced among them from abroad.

Once more it becomes a duty to warn people who keep ferrets to make sure that they cannot get loose. I have just read of a shocking case at Oldbury of a child being disfigured for life and very nearly killed by one of these savage little animals. The victim was asleep, when the ferret, which had escaped from the box in which it was kept, fastened on the sleeper's nose, and tore away a considerable portion, besides inflicting other bites, before help arrived. Ferrets appear to have a strange partiality for child's flesh. I have read of many similar cases, some ending fatally.

An erroneous belief exists among the baser sort of horse owners that they are legally entitled to resort to any means, however brutal, to eradicate vicious propensities of temper. Down at Sheffield, two cartmen, father and son, experimented the other day with a novel method which, I am glad to say, brought them to grief. Having a horse with a temper of its own, they determined to get rid of that defect by tying the poor creature's head and tail together, and then rib-roasting it on either side with heavy sticks. This treatment was supposed to be an infallible cure, and no doubt it would be after a shorter or longer time, by ending the horse as well as its temper. But the magistrates denounced it as gross cruelty, and each of the would-be "horse breakers" had to pay a sovereign and costs.

Curious to think of, is it not? that a fish caught on the banks of Newfoundland should be the mortal foe of the British undertaker. A fact, all the same, if one of the Altrincham guardians spoke by the book the other day. At the workhouse there, codliver oil has been largely substituted for alcohol in the medical treatment of the inmates, and the result is that the coffin contractor is nearly ruined by the small death rate. The poor man has actually struck for higher pay.

A Japanese paper describes at length a grand battle between two armies of butterflies which was lately witnessed near a certain village. It lasted all one day and part of the next, the opposing generals constantly bringing up reinforcements from the rear to take the places of those who had fallen. At last one army broke to pieces and fled, closely pursued by the victors, leaving the scene of battle and the adjacent fields thickly covered with the bodies of the slain. The story is said to rest on trustworthy testimony.

"M. F. J.," writing from St. Leonards-on-Sea, complains bitterly of the slaughter of sea birds which is going on there at present, and wishes to know whether there is no way of putting a stop to it. I am afraid there is not. According to the Wild Birds' Protection Act it is illegal to shoot them from the 2nd of March to the 31st of July inclusive. Outside that period it rests with a man's sense of fair play and true sport to say whether he will shoot down these half-tame and easily shot creatures or not.

"A Constant Reader," who has lately favoured us with the account of a wonderfully fertile canary, tells that while walking down Chapel-street, Islington, the other morning, he saw a fishmonger, who has a stall there, open a codfish. On removing the entrails he pulled out the greater portion of a fisherman's oilskin overcoat, with several large bone buttons. It was rolled round and round into a hard ball, and on being pulled out was found to be quite a yard and a half square. It certainly is astonishing that the fish should have been able to swallow it without choking.

The same correspondent's hen canary, before mentioned, has gone to nest again, and, at the time of writing, had just laid her fifth egg, making a total of thirty-five for the year.

Mr. Matthews endorses Mr. E. C. Mitchell's opinion that the cobra's poison loses effect for some time after it has been used, and says that he has seen natives excite these snakes to attack a piece of cloth at the end of a stick, and after the cloth has been struck will boldly grasp the cobra, not minding the bites which it inflicts.

The same gentleman, in his very interesting letter, notices that there are two places in the Punjaub, Hassan Abdul and Amritzur, where fish are kept in tanks. At the former place the fish are much tamer than at the latter, and come up to feed from the hand as soon as it is placed in the water. The fish are sacred at both of these places, and the natives object strongly to their being touched.

THE ACTOR.

Those who on Saturday, the 16th, dropped into the Prince of Wales's to see and hear "Paul Jones" were possibly surprised to find two of the female characters played by two ladies new to the cast. One of them, Miss Camille D'Arville, is best remembered in London, perhaps, in connection with Madame Wolff's "Carina," but she had previously appeared in opera at the Strand. She is, I believe, a Dutch woman by birth, but surely she could speak more intelligible English if she tried? I scarcely understood a word that she said on the Saturday I refer to.

The other lady new to "Paul Jones" and the Prince of Wales's was Miss Esmé Lee, a vocalist and actress much better known in the provinces than in London, where she has as yet scarcely had a chance. She is the wife of Mr. R. Redford, who was acting-manager of the Globe Theatre during Mr. Mansfield's stay there, and who still represents that gentleman in London. Miss Lee's best parts are, perhaps, Olivette and the heroine of M. Planquette's "Rip van Winkle."

I gather that "Theodora," as produced by Miss Grace Hawthorne at Brighton, has been a success, not only popularly but otherwise. Mr. Buchanan appears to have adapted the piece cleverly and effectively, and I suppose in due time we shall see it in London. Miss Hawthorne is supported by some talented people—Mr. Fuller Mellish (Miss Rose Leclercq's clever son), Mr. T. P. Haynes, Miss Dolores Drummond, and others not so well known to metropolitan playgoers.

On Wednesday night the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George of Wales, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife were all at Olympia, and that, perhaps, is why the myrmidons of the press were also invited to be present that evening. My own interest in the "show" was limited to that which was most nearly dramatic—the spectacle of "Nero," which I had not previously seen. I carefully refrained from looking at any programme or description, for I hold that spectacle should explain itself, or it is wanting. I am free to confess that there were portions of the performance of which I could not make head or tail.

With the supposed final "conflagration" I was disappointed. It struck me as by no means "palpitating with actuality." I was not thrilled a bit, and nobody else seemed to be. But all the processionising and all the ballets and evolutions were admirably done, and the effect of the contrasts of colour in the various groupings were a source of genuine pleasure. Nothing better of that sort has ever been done in London, though I do not forget the "Excelsior" ballet at Her Majesty's.

I am glad to find an opera by Mr. Edward Solomon once more one of the attractions of the London stage. Since "Billee Taylor" was first produced, Mr. Solomon has never had so prolonged a success upon the metropolitan boards as I think his merits have more than once entitled him to. Lately, however, his musical settings of "Pickwick" and "The Area Belle" have brought him to the front again, and I hope he may keep there. His chief drawback, in my view, is his extreme fluency. He generally gives us too much for the money. If he would always weed out the less taking of his melodies, he would score more triumphs.

During the last few weeks Mr. Solomon has been prodigiously busy, for he has been superintending the rehearsals of "The Red Hussar," writing new items for it, and simultaneously arranging the music for the pantomime at Her Majesty's. A few days ago he had to run down to Brighton for a little rest. No such recreation does Mr. Charles Harris allow himself. He has stuck to his work like a leech, and always looks fresh and fit.

I could fill this column with an account of the novelties and splendours which are to characterise the production of "Cinderella" at the big house in the Haymarket. But, alas! it would never do to take the public too far behind the scenes at this period of the proceedings. I think, however, I may say that Cinderella's ball dress will be made by the greatest of Parisian modistes, and that its brilliancy will be fabulous. Look out, too, for the new and effective way in which it will be brought to Cinderella in the first place.

It is to be hoped that the Gaiety will be crowded on Tuesday afternoon, for thereby not only will the family of the late George Stone be greatly benefited, but keen pleasure, we may be sure, will be given to Miss Florence St. John, who has so generously withdrawn her own claim to a benefit at this time in order that Tuesday's function, taking the place of her intended matinée, might be a triumph.——I am glad to hear that the widow of the late E. D. Ward, an admirable actor and a good fellow, is sufficiently well provided for, and yet Ward can hardly ever have been in receipt of a very big salary. All the more credit to him that he managed to save.

GENERAL CHATTER.

The dethronement of Dom Pedro is a remarkable illustration of popular fickleness. His only fault was that he ruled with too much regard for the requirements of modern civilisation. Had he been more of the savage, he might have remained on the throne for the rest of his lifetime. But his abolition of slavery and his edict extending toleration to all religions gave deep offence to powerful interests, while his aversion to ambitious war offended the military leaders. So, like Aristides of old, Dom Pedro fell entirely through being too just. If I mistake not, the Brazilians will have abundant cause before long to regret their temerity in exchanging old lamps for new.

There is a certain similarity, except in the outcome, between this military revolution and that which General Boulanger hoped to bring off in France. He, it is true, sought to overthrow a republic, whereas General Fonseca aimed at the subversal of a monarchy. But the real object of each was to establish a military dictatorship, with himself at its head, and the method employed was the banding together of all discontented elements and the corruption of the Army. The Brazilian empire has succumbed; the French republic still survives, but who shall say for how long?

In England military intervention in politics is, happily, unknown, and every British citizen goes his way without the slightest fear of the British soldier. We cannot picture to ourselves Lord Wolseley, or Sir Frederick Roberts, or any other illustrious commander, aspiring to make himself dictator on the ruins of the monarchy. Even if such an insane attempt were made, the nation would rise as one man to crush its authors. But it is different in half-civilised States; there a possibility always exists of some ambitious and unscrupulous general doing what General Fonseca has done.

The Road Car men are well advised to abandon their intention of making war against their own company alone. That would have helped to aggrandise the London General Omnibus Company by annihilating its only formidable rival. My sympathies are entirely with the men in this dispute; their hours of toil are unquestionably far too long. Twelve hours a day of such trying work would be quite long enough in all conscience. As for the financial side of the question, the additional expense entailed by reliefs might be met by increasing fares. The companies have a right to a fair profit on the capital sunk in plant, and if it cannot be earned either without inhumanity on the one hand or higher rates on the other, the latter alternative must be accepted by the travelling public.

Mr. Barnum is evidently quick to note national peculiarities. Perceiving that the original scale of charges for admission to his wonderful show was too high for British liking, he forthwith made a large reduction all round. Not that the original charges were a whit too high for such an excellent entertainment. But the Britisher thought otherwise, and Mr. Barnum instantly bowed to the popular decision. He would make a capital king for any country in want of a ruler; his subjects might feel sure that even if his instinct did not anticipate their wishes, he would always be found on a level with national aspirations when authoritatively expressed.

It is curious that while the domestic bakery is still a household institution in the north of England, the south, except in remote districts, knows it not. In Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, baking at home is quite the rule among workpeople; a wife who could not turn her hand to it would be considered an encumbrance. This is the case even in the great towns, whereas in the midlands and southern counties it is the rarest thing to find home-made bread within urban limits. Why this difference should exist I know not; perhaps it may be another instance of the superior thrift of the hardy, economical northerners.

No Government would, I suppose, dare to legalise prize-fighting. All the highly superior and highly sentimental folks would be up in arms in a moment. Yet very cogent arguments for that course might be adduced. By legalising the sport and placing it under proper regulations, the ruffianism which now disgraces it could quickly be eliminated, while, to prevent anything in the shape of brutality, a medical official might be in attendance authorised to stop proceedings at any moment. It is a bold idea, no doubt, but seeing how ingrained in British nature is the love of these combats, it would seem advisable to put matters on a better footing than at present. Many of the so-called "glove fights" sanctioned by the police are prize fights to all intents and purposes.

Will the commissioner of police obligingly answer a simple question? When lately attending Hyde Park demonstrations, I have observed certain Radical and Socialist newspapers on sale. Is this permissible? My reason for putting the query is that orange sellers and itinerant merchants generally are not allowed to carry on business inside the park gates. Yet the wares they sell are harmless, which is more than can be said for the literature in question. If Mr. Monro has no jurisdiction in the matter, who has? I pause for a reply

Hearing that the "jeunesse dorée" might be seen gathered every night outside a certain fashionable theatre, waiting for the actresses to emerge, an old boy drily remarked, "Wouldn't 'stage door-y' be a better name for the gilded youths." He scored there, rather.

MR. WHEELER.

Now is the season of the year when the observant wayfarer comes across machines of ancient and fish-like savour. Whence do they come and whither do they go, these wheeled monstrosities? One never sees them during the regular season, but as sure as November is accompanied by fogs, so sure is it that the month will bring with it what look like the ghosts of defunct machines. Among other oddities which have come under my notice lately the queerest of all was an ordinary with the little wheel in front. It seemed to toddle along pretty fairly, and the rider looked as if he were right proud of bestriding such a lovely model.

My recent comments on that nonsensical term "practical cyclist" have drawn down upon me a deluge of correspondence. Be not alarmed, dear readers, I am not going to inflict it on you; that would be too cruel. I have merely referred to this martyrdom by way of further showing how absurd is the term, and how unmeaning. It is the literal fact that each of my correspondents gives it a different signification. One lays it down that no wheelman incapable of riding a hundred miles a day deserves to be considered a "practical cyclist;" others lower the standard by one half; a third regards thirty miles a day as the proper test. And so also in regard to knowledge of the mechanism; here the qualification ranges between the expertness of a trained machanic and the degree of familiarity to be gained by casual inspection.

Passing along Oxford-street on Monday forenoon, I saw a trim young fellow on a tall ordinary deftly winding in and out through the crowded vehicles with both paws off the handle bars. First he filled his pipe, then lighted it, and he did this as coolly and leisurely as if his machine could be trusted to steer itself by instinct. Let no novice attempt that sort of display; the necessary nerve and skill are only given to a very few.

Tempted by the fine weather I have taken to riding again, but find the roads outside London unpleasantly heavy. Still, one gains the exercise, and that means, to many of us, all the difference between high spirits and low, between good health and megrims. There is nothing like a sharp run, followed by a warm bath, to set a torpid liver going; it is better than a whole box full of podophyllin pills, efficacious as they are. It is also very beneficial, I find, when muscular rheumatism sets in, while as a safe cure for obesity there is nothing to compare with it. I know of a case in which a gentleman of too ample girth has gradually acquired quite a respectable figure by merely going for an hour's ride every morning before breakfast. I had not seen him for some months when I met him the other day, and the change in his appearance was quite remarkable.

The presentation to the Reverend H. Hoopes, the popular incumbent of Ripley, for his kindly attentions to cyclists, was an entirely successful affair. About one hundred and fifty wheelmen put in an appearance, including most of the great knights of the road. But it amused me to see it chronicled in the daily papers, as an extraordinary thing, that Major Knox Holmes rode down to take part in the ceremony, in spite of his many years. Of course he did; why the gallant old warrior would think nothing of doing twice or thrice the distance if duty called. The wondering papers gave his as between 80 and 90 years. I doubt his being quite so old as that; 75 or thereabouts would be, I fancy, nearer the mark. But, be his years what they may, there are few cyclists who could "bust him up" over a long course.

Beware, oh wheelmen! of Piccadilly. Owing to the wood pavement being in course of repair, the traffic is dammed to one side, and the consequent block causes the wheelman to profanely "dam" it with an "n" from kerb to kerb. From the safe security of an omnibus knife-board I saw an unfortunate tricyclist the other afternoon go through a series of most thrilling adventures among the crowd of conveyances. When we parted from him a hansom cab horse was biting at his back hair, while in front a wobbling empty cask on a brewer's dray threatened him with destruction. He looked pale.

When is the C.T.C. going to bring out their long promised English road book? A scoffer at my elbow suggests that it will not appear until the talented secretary has slaked his fine natural taste for libel. That is mere ribaldry, of course; Mr. Shipton must have plenty of time on his hands, I imagine, for both pleasure and work; at all events, it is quite certain that the preparation of the *Monthly Gazette* cannot seriously diminish his leisure. A really good road book, of authentic character, would be simply invaluable, and as I remarked some time ago, the C.T.C. would have little difficulty in compiling it from the reports of local consuls.

It is curious that few, if any, of our great public schools have yet included cycling among their recognised athletic games. St. Paul's started a bicycle club a short time ago, but in this case, as in others, the object is road riding in company. Before many years pass, I fully expect to see inter-school cycling contests, as in the cases of cricket, football, and rifle-shooting. The main difficulty is, I believe, to find convenient racing tracks. Grass courses are not popular either with men or boys.

It is said that the illustrious Barnum—may his show never grow less!—once mounted a tricycle to see how he would like that way of going ahead. After going at rare speed for several miles, the good old man remarked that "it seemed a fine healthy exercise, but the next time he tried it he'd wear a pair of hippopotamus-hide breeches." Curious what a difference there is in human skins. I have never experienced that sort of discomfort either on horseback or on wheelback. Perhaps, like the patient moke, I possess an exceptionally tough outer cuticle, and that may be the reason why, in tropical countries, I never suffered to the same extent as other Europeans from insect bites.

A SECRETARY IN TROUBLE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Burton, aged 60, a clerk, of Mount-street, was charged with misapplying the sum of £12 16s., which had been entrusted to him as the paid secretary of the Sons of Briton Friendly Society to pay to a sick member, named Neville.—Mr. W. Brown, landlord of the Red Lion public-house, Wavertop-street, said that he, as the treasurer of the society, had handed over the money to the prisoner since June last, and John Louis Flint, a coachman, one of the stewards, spoke to Neville not having received any sick money for four months. The society was composed mainly of gentlemen's servants.—Detective Humphreys arrested the accused after he had been confined to his house for some weeks by an attack of rheumatic gout.—The prisoner said that some time ago he was robbed of a sum of money, and was therefore unable to meet his engagements. He kept back Neville's money in order to pay the subscriptions to other members, and in order to do so he had borrowed all that he could and done everything possible to liquidate the amount. He had no intention of robbing the fund.—Mr. Hannay fined him £10, and ordered him to repay the £12 16s., or be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Punch*.)

"Is it a Failure?"—Mamma (their last unmarried daughter having just accepted an offer): Well, George, now the girls are all happily settled, I think we may consider ourselves fortunate, and that marriage isn't——.—Papa (a pessimist): Um—don't know! Four families to keep 'stead of one!"

"Exclusive."—Our Philanthropist (who often takes the shilling gallery—to his neighbour): Only a middling house.—Unwashed Artisan: Ay—that sixpence extry, 'rather heavy for the likes o' hus, y'know. But there's one thing—it keeps out the riff-raff!

Latest from the Law Courts (A Spinster in the Box).—Question: How old are you? Answer: I really don't know. Besides, it's rude to question a lady.—Will you swear you are under forty? No—but I may be.—Is it not a fact that you will never see your fiftieth birthday? So I have been told.—Have you ever had an offer of marriage? Never—to my knowledge.—Is it not true that you are one of the ugliest of your sex? So it has been said by other ladies.—Ladies! That is the second time you have used that expression. Will you swear that "females" would not be the better word? Well, perhaps it might.—And you are the sort of woman that would stay in Court during the Besant trial, in spite of Mr. Baron Huddlestone's remonstrances, are you not? Yes, I suppose I am.—And can you imagine any one more degraded or horrible? Well, to be frank with you, I cannot. But there, pray excuse me further attendance, as I wish to see a man sentenced to be hanged!—[The witness then hurriedly withdrew.

Out with "The Queen's."—My deer friend,—Do they think I like being let out of a cart and frightened to death by being chivied for miles by mounted men, and hounds that are thirsting for my blood? If anybody is of opinion that I personally enjoy the sport for the sport's sake, or for any sake at all, he is labouring under a delusion and should be first locked up, then let out for a run, and be pursued by bloodhounds over a difficult country. What I say is—let all those who take part in this cruel unsportsmanlike sport be sent to Coventry.—Yours, broken-heartedly, A Strange Eyt'd Deer.

(From *Judy*.)

For Which Many Thanks.—She: Did you enjoy the ball last night, Sir Francis?—Sir Francis: Oh, yes; fairly well.—She: Did you see Beatrice Vavasour there?—Sir Francis: Yes. Saw a good deal of her.—[Beatrice Vavasour had appeared in a very low dress.

Old Soldiers.—First Old Campaigner: Did you go to the Lord Mayor's Show this year, colonel?—Second Ditto: Well, no, not exactly, dear boy; but I've very pleasant recollections of it. Fact is, I was in my banker's when it passed down the Strand, and, in the excitement of the moment the cashier cashed my cheque, dear boy, without referring to my account. That's what I call luck, dear boy.

A Hint to the Sleepless.—A very simple method of inducing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is simply to administer to the patient a remarkably tall tumbler of hot brandy and water. This diverts the blood from the brain to the abdominal regions, and goes to the head itself.

(From *Fun*.)

Mrs. Podmore went to visit her dear friend, Mrs. M'Gillup, in the hospital, and returned quite upset by what she saw there. To use her own words, "There was a young Jew suffering from Ikey Moses (does Mrs. P. mean an Echy mosis?), a nice old gentleman insensible from serious apoplexy, and the sweetest young thing you ever set eyes on, with her right arm decapitated."

Mr. George Palmer, formerly M.P. for Reading, not only bakes the biscuit, but for benevolence and generosity "takes" that useful and much-admired article of food. He has just presented the borough of Reading with twenty-one acres of land for the purposes of a recreation ground, this being the second one the town is indebted to him for. Good grounds for gratitude, eh? A worthy way, says *Mr. Fun*, of disposing of his superfluous biscuit-tin.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

Millionaire- istocracy.—Mrs. Astor, of New York, and joint owner with her husband of twenty million pounds, claims to be lineally descended from King John. This shows how greedy some people are. Why can't she be satisfied with the millions she and her husband possess between them, without trying to smuggle that other sovereign into her family?

The Police and the "Public."—This familiar title had quite a new interpretation the other day at Highgate. A cabby named Sells, slightly obfuscated, pulled up at the station house, and mistaking it for a friendly "pub," staggered in, and not only called for a drink, but offered to stand treat to Police-constable Legg. Legg, who seems to have been a jocular "limb" of the law, remarked facetiously, "Come into the tap-room," and ran him into the dock. Here Sells, of course, should have asked for a "dock" glass of wine, but it is not recorded that he said anything at all. The magistrate fined the unlucky cabman, which seems a little unjust, because, after all, it is only natural that Sells should be found in a station house!

Another slight for the feminine persuasion—The fact that there are no lady artists included among the old masters.

Theatre Note—A dicky sort of house: One with a "paper front."

A Family Affair—Washing day.

The Board of Trade—A shop counter.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

The loudest kiss ever known was given on Southsea beach. Immediately it was given, an eighty-ton gun was fired on the Inflexible, lying off the "Spit," Angelina remarking, "Oh, Edwin, did you hear how that echoed. I'm sure we shall be found out, and won't ma make a row, just!" This took it—pass round the pewter, please.

Overheard at Barnum's.—He: The programme describes these two fellows as the "Funniest Fools on Earth." Well, if they are, I don't think much of the others.—She: You would be conceited if you did—as you are one of the others.

A little thing is oft a factor
In the making of a whole,
As when a roll first fills an actor,
Then the actor fills his rôle.

Mrs. Bladder read aloud the following:—"A labouring man named Chuckkit expired yesterday at Thumpton-on-Whacker, at the age of 108 years, having only survived by a few days his wife, who died at the age of 106." "Ah," remarked the Rev. Ananias Sniffler, turning up his eyes, "Drink, I suppose."

"Sweetheart, do you love me much?" "Love you much! Why, if I had a million a year, and was asked whether I'd have sugar in my coffee or the heels of your cloth tops to sweeten it, I'd give a peck of nitrate shares to the man who would get me a couple of the latter and stir 'em round in my cup with six inches of your stay busk!"

"Don't you like it?" said a host to a guest, who was making wry faces over a glass of wine. "This is still wine, you know." "Ugh!" grunted the guest. "Is it, really? I should have thought it was vinegar."

Mother: Oh, my dear, what a mess you've made your dress in!—Daughter (who has just come in from tennis): I can't help it, mamma. It's dreadful on the damp grass. One really wants a dress on purpose for it.—Brother Charlie: Humph! The dress you seem to want most, sis, is a lawn-dress.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., speaking at Crewe on Wednesday night in support of the Liberal Unionist candidate, who is to contest the Crewe Division at the next election, stated that two objects had always been kept in view by naval administrators—namely, to gain a reputation for economy, and to gratify the country by a long list of ships to be built. He claimed that the present Government had altered that state of things, inasmuch as they had done all that was possible to get ships on the stocks completed and to put the naval force of the country in an efficient state.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *The World*.)

I hear that the engagement will shortly be announced of an elderly peer, who has been long regarded as a confirmed bachelor, and a lady whose fortune exceeds a million sterling.

The bedstead which the German Emperor and Empress occupied during their visit to the Sultan was of solid silver, with Oriental curtains of surpassing richness, heavily embroidered with gold.

The sight of Princess Christian is better, and though she is still kept in a darkened room and vision in one eye is much impaired, Dr. Pagenstucher is confident that it is only a temporary weakness. Prince Christian and his daughters return to Wiesbaden in December, to spend Christmas with the princess.

The Balfour banquet and mass meeting at Edinburgh the week after next will be far and away the greatest political demonstration which has ever taken place in Scotland. The banquet is to be held in the Waverley Market, and there will be 3,500 guests, and 1,100 ladies in the galleries. The Duke of Fife is to preside, and the Lord Advocate will act as vice-chairman. Special trains are to run after the banquet from Edinburgh to Glasgow, Stirling, Dundee, Galashiels, and Dunbar, in order to accommodate guests from the country. There will be an audience of 9,000 persons at the mass meeting which is to be held in the Waverley Market on the following evening, and at which the Duke of Buccleuch will take the chair.

The adoption of the eight hours' movement by the Liberal and Radical Union has caused a good deal of irritation and ill-feeling among the Liberals. Even at the National Liberal Club there is a strong contingent opposed to any legislation of the kind; and the capitulation of the Radical Union to the Socialist party is denounced as a great mistake.

The Firth of Forth is now bridged, but it is not expected that trains will begin to run over the new route until March next at the earliest. It is probable that the Forth Bridge will be formally opened by Prince George of Wales.

The rising generation—rising eight, let us say—bids fair to maintain the credit of the race. I have seen far more beautiful children lately than I used to see in former years. Between the ages of 7 and 17 boys and girls—especially girls—promise both in face and feature to eclipse the comely maturity of their fathers and mothers. The present mode of letting the hair flow in a free flood of fine colour down the back—and, by-the-bye, finely-coloured hair seems by one of nature's own fashionable freaks to have become much commoner than it was—is highly commendable. The artist eye may feast on a rich variety of capillary colour in every shade, from the lightest Saxon flaxen to nut-brown, passing through all the gradations of golden yellow, orange tawny, bright auburn, and even downright red—the uncompromising "carrots" scoffed at by the anti-Titianesque, tasteless, colourless age, that positively found vulgarity in the sunflower!

(From *Truth*.)

The usual memorial service is to be held in the mausoleum at Frogmore on the morning of Saturday, December 14th, the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and of Princess Alice. The Queen and all the members of the Royal family who are in England will be present. The prayers will be read by the Dean of Windsor, and the boys of the choir of St. George's Chapel are to sing the two anthems. Her Majesty intends to have a great reconciliation party at Windsor Castle on the occasion of this anniversary.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report which is going round the papers that the Czar contemplates a visit to Constantinople next spring. The Czar would be regarded as a lunatic or a trator by his subjects if he ever went to Constantinople except as a conqueror, and the trip would probably cost him his life. The idea of the Czar becoming the guest of the Sultan on the Bosphorus is a preposterous absurdity.

There has been a direful scandal on board the Victoria and Albert, owing to a trusted and highly favoured petty officer being detected in an indiscretion of a peculiarly heinous description, for which the Queen would consider keel-hauling a light punishment. An appointment on board a Royal yacht is so much coveted that it is wonderful that any one who is thus employed could be so insanely reckless as to commit himself ruinously and irrevocably.

I want to know about electric lighting. Certain companies have secured monopolies for districts of London. Within these districts they are allowed to take up the ratepayers' pavement and to use the ratepayers' roadway. But I understand that in Piccadilly and other districts they decline to supply light unless the householder will engage to use a fixed minimum of light during each quarter of the year. This pretension must, if legal, be dealt with by further legislation.

By the way, I noted at Madame Patti's concert on Monday night that her hair is not, as stated, blonde. It is dark auburn, and the change suits her admirably.

THE HISTORY OF STRIKES.

Mr. Burnett, the labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, in his report on the strikes and lock-outs of 1888, says:—"Hitherto in this country very little has been done to collect information as to these disputes; which is a pity, for we might now have had available a vast mass of statistics on the subject in the highest degree useful, full of interest, of warning, and of teaching to all. It has come to be recognised that on all hands there is a perfect right of combination for trade purposes. Masters are at liberty to form organisations for all kinds of trade purposes, while the same privilege is now freely accorded to the workmen. What is a fair day's work and what a fair day's pay are questions not at all easily answered; and where there are two parties trying to solve this problem, each holding diverse opinions, disagreement as to one or the other is sure to be frequent. There is here plenty of room for honest difference of opinion, and either party has the right to refuse to buy or to sell. Whether a dispute is entered upon for insufficient cause is not a matter to be hastily decided upon by any one outside the special interests concerned. To say offhand what may be sufficient cause for suspension of work is not at all easy, and it is only those who feel the immediate pinching of the boot who know whether a remedy so desperate should be tried or not. The practical question really to be decided is how far may a workman on strike go in his efforts to keep another man from taking his place in the situation he has vacated. How far may they go in this direction has been a much-debated question of recent years, and as yet there has been fixed no absolutely clear and unmistakable limit, and conflicting decisions are sometimes given under the existing law. Workmen are frequently charged with acting rashly and turning out without sufficient cause; but what is sufficient cause? If this question could be definitely answered the problem of strike prevention would be half solved. Nor do results always show which side was in the right. Victory and justice in these matters do not always go hand in hand. A victory on one side may lead to results disastrous to the victors, while on the other a defeat may have a moral effect equivalent almost to a triumph. Each struggle has always the effect of making employers and workers mindful of each other's power of resistance, and there is always a resulting reluctance to enter into fresh conflicts. This is a feeling which has been becoming more and more apparent in recent years, and disputes are not entered into so rashly as they used to be, being, in fact, only commenced when it is seriously felt that there is no alternative." Mr. Burnett goes on to summarise the principal industrial struggles through which British industry has passed. The figures have already been published in our columns.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., presided on Wednesday evening at the meeting of the King's Cross Philanthropic Society. It was decided to distribute about £50 in tickets for bread, meat, coal, &c., amongst the poor of the neighbourhood.

THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

Raising Chestnut Trees, &c.

"J. T. D." has recently returned from Paris, bringing with him some ripe chestnuts from St. Cloud and acorns from the Palace of Versailles. These he wishes to plant, and rear the trees as mementoes of his visit, and he desires to know when the chestnuts and acorns should be planted, and the depth and nature of the soil. The best time to plant acorns and chestnuts is from the end of February till the end of March. Keep the nuts and acorns in a cool dry place till then. They might, of course, be planted now with an almost equal chance of success if nothing interfered with them, but the chances are that mice would find them and carry them away; therefore it will be better to wait till the end of February or March. Any good soil will do. The usual way is to draw drills from two to three inches deep and scatter the seeds thinly along the bottom of the drills, covering afterwards, two inches or so deep, with the soil from the sides of the drills. The drills should be fifteen inches apart, as that will give room to get between the young plants to weed and hoe. At the end of the second year transplant the seedlings into nursery rows two feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, if handsome trees are required. Keep a sharp look out for mice.

Manuring Old Vines.

"Vines" has two old vines on a south wall, which he is told only want manuring to bear well, and he asks would concentrated manure, sold by florists, be of service. Yes, certainly. Artificial manure will be of the greatest use to vines that require more food. Everybody who grows superior grapes uses them in some form or other. In our correspondent's case I think I should recommend a top dressing of bone meal now at the rate of two pounds to the square yard of border to be forked in during the summer. After the berries are set a light dressing of ichtemic guano, or, in fact, any artificial, may be given with advantage if the vines seem to require any help. The dressing need not exceed half a pound to the square yard, and might either be forked in lightly or sprinkled over the surface, and watered in if convenient. All open-air vines should be pruned now, thinning out the old canes if they need it, and laying young wood in their place. This is an important point in open air grape culture. Train thinly, and aim at keeping the young wood short-jointed, and then there will be no difficulty in getting it well ripened, and as a consequence there will be plenty of grapes, and liberal treatment in the matter of feeding will enable the vines to bring their grapes to perfection. Open air grapes are much neglected in this country now, partly from indifference and ignorance and partly in consequence of the cheapness of glass, but as all kinds of building materials are rapidly advancing in price, we may yet be glad of some open air grapes.

Trees for Suburban Gardens.

Everywhere now one sees improvements going on in gardens, especially near towns, and I was told the other day by a gentleman, with a serious countenance, that there was likely to be a "corner" in fruit trees, for everybody was now planting. It would, I fancy, be rather a difficult matter to manage a "corner" of that kind; but still I would urge all who think of planting any kind of trees, whether fruiting or ornamental, to hasten the work as much as possible whilst the weather is so suitable for planting. Any tree planted in autumn gets its roots into action at once, and when the leaves burst forth in spring the tree is in a condition to give the necessary support. As regards trees for ornament, the almond, golden chain (or laburnum), pink, scarlet, and white thorns. Scarlet horse-chestnut is a pretty tree where there is room enough. The tree of heaven (Aliantus glandulosa) has a striking effect, by reason of its large foliage. The mountain ash and Acacia inermis are pretty forecourt or front garden trees. The purple beech is an interesting tree, and so is the white barked birch, both the common form and also Young's weeping variety. Virgilia lutea is a very pretty small tree, suitable for the villa garden. Do not forget to plant a few climbers, they add so much grace and beauty to the place. There are always places to plant creepers. If there is no wall to cover, plant honeysuckles, clematis, &c., against the trunks of the trees, or improvise rustic or wire arches for climbing roses, jasmines, &c. No matter how small the garden, there are unsightly walls or fences to be covered. I do dislike to see those long straight lines of wooden fences, such as are common in new neighbourhoods. The flimsy brick walls are nearly as great an eyesore to any one with any notion of taste. If one does not care to go in for fruit-growing, these long dreary lines of wood or brick may soon be made verdant with ivy or Virginian creepers. If profit is desired,

The Fences and Walls

may be utilised for fruit growing—Morello cherries gooseberries, and currants; and we have it on the authority of Mr. Rivers, that pears will succeed better than apples in the London district. But if the trees receive proper attention at the beginning, pears on the quince and apples on the stock, known as the Nonsuch stock, will give fairly good results, but it should be borne in mind that trees worked, *i.e.*, grafted, on surface rooting stocks, must be liberally treated in the matter of food, both liquid and solid in summer, and the spade must be kept from their roots. Those who have

Mossy Fruit Trees

should now dress them with lime. There are two ways of doing this. It may either be applied dry by dusting it over the trunk and branches when they are damp, or it may be made into thin wash and applied through the syringe, using a coarse rose. Where the trees have suffered from the larva of the winter moth, place a band of grease round the stem a short distance from the ground. This has been found effective in the fruit-growing districts, and will, I doubt not, be more generally employed.

ADAM.

PREPARING FOR THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

At the Dalston Police Court on Wednesday, Eliza Bullin, aged 23, a lady-like person, of Queen's-road, Dalston, was charged with stealing a large amount of stuff and silk dress materials, the property of Mr. Stephen Sims, costume manufacturer, of Wood-street, City, and Ball's Pond-road, N.—The prosecutor said the prisoner had been in his employ for a considerable time as a cutter and giver-out of material, and he reposed the utmost confidence in her. He had missed goods, but suspected others; and it was only last week he went over the stock with the prisoner, and found a large quantity of goods missing. Witness informed the police, and Detective Bryan was set to watch, with the result that on the previous night, at eight o'clock, when the prisoner left the factory, she was stopped, and three lengths of cashmere found in her bag. This she admitted was prosecutor's, and said she intended to pay for them some day. The police officer then went to prisoner's lodgings, where he found a piece of blue silk (fifteen yards), one length of mantle cloth, a length of velvet, a length of cashmere, two remnants of white silk, five remnants of flannel, one length of lace, and twenty-nine pawntickets, the latter relating to about £10 worth of property, which the prisoner admitted belonged to prosecutor.—Mr. Sims asked the magistrate to deal leniently with the case, as he did not think her thoroughly bad. He understood that she was preparing for her marriage at Christmas.—Prisoner, who appeared to feel her position acutely, said this was the case, and pleaded for mercy, as also did her intended husband and father, who were at the back of the court.—Mr. Haden Corser said it was a serious matter, and he should remand the prisoner in custody for a week, but he would give effect to the kindness of the prosecutor when the case came on again.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Justice Denman has sentenced William Wright, a shepherd, to twelve months' imprisonment for sheep stealing.

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL CASE.

A Husband's Debts.

In the Divorce Division, early in the week, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Kinchant v. Kinchant. The petition was that of General Kinchant, of the 11th Hussars, for restitution of conjugal rights. The respondent pleaded cruelty on the part of her husband, and prayed for a judicial separation. General Kinchant denied the cruelty.—Mrs. Eva Caroline Kinchant, the respondent, deposed that she was married to the petitioner on the 28th April, 1881, at St. George's, Hanover-square. Her maiden name was Lynch. At that time her husband was in the 11th Hussars. He told her that he only owned £100, but she afterwards found that his debts amounted to some thousands. This money her father paid. The petitioner said the debts were incurred principally through betting, and for the expenses incurred in belonging to an expensive regiment. She said she was married under false pretences, and only for her money. Her husband was a person of violent temper, and her married life had been one long misery. On many occasions her husband was violent towards her. While at Newbridge, Ireland, he seized her and threw her against the bed-post. On another occasion he caught hold of her and struck her across the eyes with the back of his hand. There were bruises on her arms and shoulders. He afterwards said that he owed more money.—In answer to the learned judge, she said the sum mentioned was "some thousands."—Examination continued: She declined to ask her father for any more money, as her husband had promised not to again get into debt. He was, however, violent to her again and pushed her down. Her father allowed her £300 a year.—In cross-examination she said she wrote affectionate letters to her husband by order and under his intimidation. She was only engaged to him for six weeks. He retired from the Army in 1887 with the rank of major-general. He was of a very jealous disposition, and told her that she was fond of admiration. In none of her letters had she suggested that he was personally violent towards her.—Corroborative evidence was given of the alleged cruelty by Jane Bennett, lady's-maid to the respondent, and by other witnesses. This evidence was to the effect that General Kinchant was a violent man, a fault-finder, while Bennett deposed as to having seen marks of bruises upon the respondent.—Mr. Thomas Lynch, of Pont-street, father of the respondent, gave evidence that he had had to pay after marriage General Kinchant's debts, amounting to £12,467, in order that he should not be turned out of his regiment.—For the defence, General John Cholton Kinchant was called. He said he told his wife before marriage that he was in debt to the extent of £4,000 or £5,000. He gave an emphatic denial to the charge of cruelty. He had never laid a finger on her or any woman.—The case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

A PLATELAYER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of Pratt v. Pratt and Londridge was heard before Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury in the Divorce Division on Wednesday. A petition was presented by the husband, a platelayer on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, William Londridge, a master butcher. The allegations in the petition were denied by the co-respondent, who appeared in person.—Philip Pratt said he was married to the respondent, Caroline Pratt, on October 13th, 1883, at Charing, in Kent. He lived happily with the respondent until 1888. On July 6th, 1888, the respondent gave birth to twins. On July 8th the respondent told him that Londridge was the father of the twins. When he married the respondent she had two children.—Mr. Justice Butt: In the marriage certificate the respondent was described as a spinster; was she a spinster when you married her? Yes, my lord.—In further evidence, the petitioner said he had some suspicions as to the fidelity of the respondent. He questioned her, and she then admitted that she had misconducted herself with Londridge, and she made a written statement to that effect. After that he saw Londridge; he told him what the respondent had said, and showed him the written statement. Londridge did not deny the truth of the accusation. He said it had been done without thought, and that he would have rather given a thousand pounds than the matter should have happened. He (Londridge) asked him not to ruin him. The co-respondent was a married man. Eventually Londridge offered 2s. 6d. a week and £5 at Michaelmas as compensation, but that offer was at once declined. He did not extort the confession from the respondent by threats.—Mrs. Caroline Pratt, the respondent, and the nurse, corroborated the evidence of the husband.—The co-respondent elected not to give evidence, but he said the confession had been got from the wife by threats. He believed that when the present case was settled, Pratt and his wife would live together again. He (Londridge) had not got rid of his business for the purpose of defeating the claim for damages.—His lordship said the fact that the respondent had had two children before marriage would have to be taken into consideration in assessing the damages.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £210.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and directed his damages to be paid to petitioner within a month.

A BOY'S DOWNWARD CAREER.

At St. Helens, on Tuesday, before Alderman M'Bryde and Mr. Biram, a youth named Thomas Henry Watkins, age 16, and John Arnold, age 10, were charged with stealing a sack and a woman's dress, value 5s., from a back yard in Clyde-street, the property of Police-constable Thomas Wynnard.—Prisoners had sold the dress at a rag-shop for 3d. and divided the money.—Chief-constable Wood stated that Watkins had had an extraordinary career. In 1883 he was convicted of stealing a cash-box, £9 10s. in money, and several other articles, and committed by the Birkenhead magistrates to five years in a reformatory. At the expiration of that time he came to St. Helens, and began a series of thefts. In January last he was committed for six weeks for stealing a pair of boots; in March for stealing a jacket, one month; and in June for theft, two months. He was in the habit of prowling about people's backyards, and taking bottles, old glass, and anything he could sell.—The magistrates committed Watkins for three months, and ordered Arnold six strokes with the birch.

A POLICE CAUTION.

The following caution has been circulated among the police at the several stations in the metropolis, and sent to the proprietors of hotels and public buildings where electric lighting and telephones are in use:—Against a man who generally calls in the morning, stating that he has been sent by the company to examine the telephone or electric light wire—sometimes the drains—and by these pretences gains admission to the premises, and steals jewellery and other valuables from the upper rooms. His description is as follows:—Age 35 or 40; height 5ft. 7in. or 5ft. 8in.; complexion, dark; moustache, dark brown; brown jacket and trousers, peak cap or hard felt hat, and has the appearance of a respectable mechanic.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN THE CITY.

At the fortnightly meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, a letter was read from Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., solicitors to the company which proposes to go to Parliament at the next session to ask for powers to construct an electric railway from Holborn, through Newgate-street, Cheapside, and ending in King William-street, asking for instructions as to posting street notices regarding the same. Mr. Wood moved that the commissioners take steps to oppose the proposed railway, as being, in his opinion, likely to be most deleterious to the business interests and social convenience of the City. The matter was discussed very exhaustively, and eventually the whole business was referred to the Streets Committee for consideration and report.

THE ANNALS OF THE POOR.

There's many a sweet life history in oblivion lies
That would bring the tear drops to the hardest eyes.
In the lives of London poor, who day by day
Wearily and sadly slave their youth away.
Tales of love unending through long weary years,
For 'tis in humble skies alone a star of faith appears.
Tales of sin triumphant over struggling youth,
Passion over virtue, falsehood over truth;
And of long endurance, seldom known elsewhere,
They begin the story, "When I was young and fair."

There is one—a woman—working through long hours
For the merest pittance making paper flowers.
See, how dim her eyes are; scarce a beauty trace
Lingers in the hollows of her haggard face.
Yet she once was lovely in youth's changing scene,
You can read the story of "what once has been"
In her chastened features. Underpaid and poor,
What she earns scarce keeps her from the workhouse door.
Ask her for her story ere she knew of care,
Comes that sweet beginning, "When I was young and fair."

There's another—Betty is the name she bears,
She lives in a garret up five flights of stairs.
She's an apple woman. When she cannot pay
For her wretched lodging she is turned away.
Nowhere, like her Master, to lay her weary head,
Till some arch in Babylon serves her for a bed.
She'll tell you her story, all she's had to bear:
"Times were not like these, sir, 'when I was young and fair.'"

"I'd a happy home, sir—in the country, too;
Seems I see the fields now, wet with country dew.
I'd a husband, children—all that makes life glad.
Where are they? Why, gone, sir, like all the joys I've had.
Then I came to London, and I took to drink.
Wicked? Why, I know 'tis; but I daren't think,
Looking at my face now, would you believe that I
Once was young and lovely in the days gone by;
That these ragged locks, sir, once were glossy hair,
Oh, those happy, happy days, 'when I was young and fair.'"

Thus the poor in telling their sad tales, I find,
Turn from present sorrow to joy they've left behind;
Turn from crowded cities with their wrong and ruth
To the pleasant country, cradle of their youth;
From the chill of sickness and want's colder rime,
And their wretched pittance, blot upon our time;
From their wretched dwellings, with their stifling air,
To that olden story, "When I was young and fair."

Kay Bee.

THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

At Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals applied to Mr. D'Eyncourt for a summons for cruelty to a dog, owned by a lady, against a tradesman in York-street, Westminster. This person, it was said, kicked the animal, whilst it was in a fit, from one side of the road to the other, and said that as he had been bitten on previous occasions himself he would not leave the beast till he had killed it. It was half dead when its mistress picked it up.—Mr. D'Eyncourt granted a summons.

THREATENING AN OFFICER.

A young married woman, named Quayle, was remanded at Liverpool on Wednesday on the charge of threating to shoot Captain Frederick Attwood. She was arrested with a loaded revolver in her possession whilst in waiting for the captain, who, she alleged, had seduced her sister. She said that that was the only way she had to get at him. The police said the girl had been seduced, and it had preyed on the prisoner's mind. Captain Attwood denied the seduction, but the prisoner said she had it from her sister's own lips.

THE THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

The ancient saying that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" is scarcely verified by the triune managerial syndicate of Messrs. Augustus Harris, H. Watkin, and Arthur Roberts, who on Wednesday night re-opened the Royalty Theatre with the "musical extravaganza," entitled "The New Corsican Brothers," written by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, with music composed by Mr. Walter Slaughter, for a more dismal piece of theatrical inanity has surely never been presented before an audience by the author of all their miseries. Purporting by its title to be a travestie of the mystical melodrama whose name it takes in vain, the "extravagance" not only fails to burlesque the original piece, rendered familiar to English playgoers by the acting of Charles Kean, Fechter, and a legion of their followers, but it does nothing else. Now and again interjectional allusions are made to the incidents of "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "The Shadow of a Man," but so entirely without humorous point or ironic significance as to incite groans of protest from the auditory. Mr. Arthur Roberts, to whose special peculiarities of droll expression "The New Corsican Brothers" is said to have been sartorially fitted, is continually on the stage without doing much, and almost always talking without saying anything. The only occasion throughout the piece in which the stage fooling provided for this popular farceur stirred the friendly spectators, who thronged the house, from their apathy, was when he returned for the nonce to his original vocation by giving imitations of the various kinds of songs most popular in music halls. Otherwise the poverty of the production was accentuated by the poorness of the cast, in which the singers could not sing and the dancers could not dance, although bright and enlivening music—the sole redeeming feature of the piece—had been provided for them by Mr. Slaughter. As the natural consequence of all this weariness of flesh and spirit, one universal hoot of execration was heard at the fall of the curtain, in front of which neither actors nor author ventured to appear in response to the ironical summons of the pit and gallery. It would be stabbing a corpse to comment further upon a burlesque which having re-opened the Royalty, will no less certainly close it.

AVENUE.

Despite the recent legislation against stage children, so vehemently instigated by Mrs. Fawcett and her followers, the public are evidently not to be deprived of the pleasure given them by the youngsters' acting, singing, and dancing. For, thanks to a saving clause in the new Act, the "London Juvenile Opera Company," a band of forty performers, admirably trained by Messrs. J. Fitzgerald and Nolan, was, under license, enabled on Monday afternoon to appear at the Embankment theatre at the first of a series of performances to be given up to and throughout the ensuing holiday season. The piece provided for these youthful soloists and choristers is entitled "The Belles of the Village," in which, with his own compositions, Mr. Fitzgerald has happily blended a selection of our sweet old English ballad airs, such, for instance, as "See the rosy morn appearing," "I've kissed and I've prattled with fifty fair maids," "All things love thee, so do I," "Once I loved a maiden fair," &c. These pretty and familiar ditties are warbled with exquisite freshness of voice and artlessness of manner by the company carrying on the action of the love story, presenting a game of cross purposes, in the last century characters of a country squire, a wealthy heiress, a British sailor lad and lass, a gallant captain and his sergeant, a parish beadle and his old wife, with the ancient gossips of the hamlet and a bevy of village maidens and yokels as chorus. The result, alike in singing and dancing, was thoroughly artistic and its scenery simply charming, giving such unalloyed pleasure to the audience filling the theatre as forecasts a great and enduring vogue for this delightful entertainment when the boys and girls of the same age as the performers come home for the Yuletide holidays.

Mr. Malthus Holyoke, in a press communication, has fluttered the Volscians of the stage by proposing that a tax shall be imposed upon all theatrical entertainments. The startling nature of this suggestion has elicited a prompt rejoinder from Mr. Irving, who protests against the amusements of the people being handicapped to the extent of ten millions annually. Answering this denunciatory outcry of the Lyceum manager, Mr. Holyoke affirms that a contribution of half that amount to the national exchequer would fully meet the fiscal equity of the case. For such a tax no doubt there is a precedent in the municipal levy of Paris upon playhouses for the relief of the poor, but that, be it noted, is in direct opposition to the civic fiscal policy of imperial Rome, whose citizens clamoured not in vain for free circuses as well as bread gratis.——After a run in London of 130 nights, as well as sundry matinées, "The Profligate" was on Friday withdrawn from the Garrick, which is now closed for the final rehearsals of "La Tosca." The new comers to Mr. Hare's theatre for this production will, in addition to Mrs. Bernhard Beere, be Miss Rose Leclercq and Messrs. Waring and G. Farquhar. No part in this piece is found for Miss Kate Rorke.——The sad death of Mr. E. D. Ward is a serious loss to the English stage. In addition to his quality as a manly and gentlemanly light comedian, Mr. Ward was possessed of considerable vocal ability, as his singing of a capital comic song in the part of Holy Clement in the burlesque of "Claudian" proved; and he also was endued with humorous mimetic power, as shown in his highly amusing imitation of Mr. Bancroft as De Sirieux in "Stage Dora," the travestie of "Fedora."——The last bulletin regarding the health of Miss St. John states that this deservedly popular favourite is happily out of danger.——The Novelty makes yet another bid for popular favour, under the direction of Mr. Turner, who re-opens this theatre—hitherto ill-starred in every sense—on the 30th inst., with a new American drama, entitled "The Spy," which, however, must not be confounded with the interesting little piece of the same name, by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, lately played at the Comedy.——Miss Myra Kemble, an actress with a good American reputation, will make her début in London at a Criterion or Prince of Wales's matinée about the 10th December, in a new play entitled "The Man and the Woman," written for her by Mr. Robert Buchanan.——Daudet's latest Parisian success, "La Lutte pour la Vie" ("The Struggle for Life"), has been secured, as regards English acting rights, by Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. George Alexander, who will appear in its Anglicised version some time during the winter.——Yet another theatre, the Espagnol, of Barcelona, has just been burnt down. The ignition is supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas.——Mr. William Rignold writes to the press complaining justly of the hardship imposed upon him, in common with others, by the Leeds County Council, whose inconsiderate ukase, closing all places of public refreshment at eleven o'clock, debars him from obtaining so much as a glass of beer after his nightly duties at the theatre are done.——At the outlying theatres the revivals announced for next week are—"The Railroad of Life" at the Standard; "Master and Man" at the Grand; "The Yellow Passport" at the Britannia; and "The Flowers of the Forest" at the Marylebone.——Mr. Wilton Friend, the manager of the Foresters' Music Hall, takes his annual benefit on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and has arranged a strong programme of entertainment to celebrate the event.——Mr. T. Crawford, manager for Mr. D'Esterre at the Elephant and Castle Theatre, is to be congratulated for the manner in which he has staged the late Charles Reade's drama, "It's Never too Late to Mend." The cast is exceptionally good, the lead being taken by Mr. T. Nye as Tom Robinson.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL.

An entertainment such as Mr. J. L. Graydon has produced this week, containing sixteen different items, introducing no less than twenty-three performers, and embracing a variety of amusing subjects, cannot be amply described in the short space at our disposal. Passing by the contributions of Miss F. Burriss, serio-comic and drum soloist; Mr. W. Rignold, juvenile comedian; Miss E. Manley, male impersonator; Mr. J. Dwyer, comedian; and Mr. W. Godwin, whose respective performances are more or less familiar to music hall habitués, we would single out as especially entertaining the songs sung by Miss Minnie Mario, which include "When Love is Young," "Apples and Nuts for Sale," and others. The mission of Messrs. Keegan and Elvin is to keep the audience in good humour, and in this they certainly succeed. Messrs. Sweeney and Ryland give eccentric songs and dances, and their patter, packed with humour, is well delivered. An act which attracts great attention is gone through on the trapeze by the three Ostarros, and a gymnastic display upon terra firma is contrived by Messrs. Watson and Waldron, assisted by Miss Naylor. Both are clever performances, and are not without interest. The ventriloquial act of Mdlle. Rosa is novel, and if it did not so closely resemble other similar essays would be still more appreciated. A comic farmyard scene is ably sustained by Mr. W. Stanton and Miss T. Corri; Miss F. Coventry essays piquant songs and graceful dances, and the Sisters De Laine bring the entertainment to a close with their tuneful duets. The floral fête is announced for Tuesday, December 3rd, when Mr. J. L. Graydon takes his annual benefit.

THE PRINCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

Miss Jessie Millward is starring with Mr. Terriss in New York. She has been telling a story to a reporter. "Having a 'wait' of half an hour, I was seated in my dressing-room," says Miss Millward, "snatching a hasty repast of oysters and stout. I had just left Mr. Terriss on the stage to finish the act when I heard a knock on my room door. 'Entres!' I exclaimed, when the door was pushed open, and you may imagine my astonishment and trepidation when I saw the Prince of Wales quietly enter, smoking a cigarette, and quite unattended. 'Ah, Miss Millward,' he said, 'I hope you will pardon this intrusion on your privacy. I was on my way to Mr. Terriss's room, as I thought, but must have made a mistake.'" However, Mr. Terriss was on the stage. "May I offer you a chair?" exclaimed Miss Millward, all in a flutter, for it had just occurred to her "that the Prince of Wales had dropped in for a drink." What a human touch this! However, the hospitable Millward had nothing to offer him, and she blushed at her own empty pewter, which told its own tale. Suddenly Miss Millward remembered that Mr. Terriss always kept brandies and sodas in his dressing-room, and she sent for them. "If Mr. Terriss had been present," I said, "he would have asked you to take a drink. May I take that stupendous liberty?" My future Sovereign, who was shaking with laughter, promptly replied, "Why, that is exactly what I have come for." He then insisted upon helping both of us, and he opened the bottles of soda quite cleverly. Miss Millward goes on:—"Just as he was in the full enjoyment of the 'split,' a great roar of applause was heard from the front of the house. 'What is that?' queried the prince, somewhat alarmed. Perhaps he feared it was an explosion. 'The act is just over, sir, and Mr. Terriss is taking his usual call before the curtain,' I explained. When I heard Terriss ascending the stairs and saying to some one who was with him, 'Come along, old man, and have a drink in my den,' I felt uncommonly queer. The prince heard all, and was enjoying the scene intensely. Presently we heard our friend ordering his man to prepare the drinks, and when the poor fellow had told him all about my felonious visit he burst into my room, shouting quite savagely, 'Jessie, what the deuce have you done with my brandy and sodas?' I will not attempt to describe the horrified look of the popular actor when he recognised the illustrious personage who was emptying his glass with evident enjoyment. If ever Terriss's knees shook they shook then. I thought the scene very funny, however. The prince was fairly convulsed with laughter."

ELOPING WITH A BALLET GIRL.

According to the London correspondent of a Dublin paper, there is a rumour afloat to the effect that the only son of a well-known merchant in the City, who is reputed to possess fabulous wealth, has eloped within the past few days with one of the most bewitching of the ladies of the ballet engaged at a popular theatre of varieties. The story goes that the attachment sprung up only a few weeks ago, but that since that time the young gentleman has been unremitting in his attentions, and the affair becoming known in the family circle, the father threatened to cut his son off with a shilling unless he immediately gave up all idea of pursuing his devotions. In spite of this threat the lover remained obdurate, and a night or two ago he and his lady love took train from Victoria and flitted across the Channel.

SAMSON AND THE AQUARIUM COMPANY.

Mr. George White applied to Mr. Justice Chitty on Tuesday in an action of Samson v. the Royal Aquarium, on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendants till over the 22nd from advertising or representing in any other way that the plaintiff was performing at the Royal Aquarium. He stated that up to Saturday, the 16th inst., the plaintiff was performing at the Aquarium as "the strongest man on earth," and exhibiting feats of strength. That was done under an agreement, but the agreement expired last Saturday. He was now under engagement for other places of amusement in London, and he was afraid it would injure him in those engagements if he was advertised as performing at the Aquarium, where he was not performing. A counterpart of the agreement with the Aquarium was handed up to Mr. Justice Chitty, but his lordship declined to look at it, as it was not stamped. He was informed that the original stamped agreement was in the hands of the Aquarium Company.—In the end Mr. Justice Chitty refused to grant the interim injunction asked for, on an ex parte statement, but gave leave to serve the defendants with notice of motion with copy of the writ for the 22nd.

CANNIBALISM IN THE SHAN STATES.

In the report of the administration of the Shan States during 1888-9, which has just been received in this country, Mr. Scott refers to the State of Tong San, which is one of the divisions of Mong Lun, and lies east of the Salwan. The people are described as very savage; they use poisoned arrows with the bow and blow-pipe, and dispense almost wholly with clothing. They are said to be cannibals, especially in the more remote hills towards the Chinese frontier. It is asserted that they eat their parents to save them from the misery of old age, and as a kind of refinement on the ancestor worship of China and Tonking. Tong San afforded an asylum to the rebels of South Theinnee, and even furnished them with the means of raising disturbances, and for this, as well as other reasons, Mr. Scott recommends an understanding with these Wa chiefs.

IMPUDENCE.

At the Westminster Police Court, John Haley, who called himself a labourer, was charged with stealing a roll of forty yards of oilcloth from outside the shop of Mr. Jerrard, draper, of 10, Strutton Ground, Westminster.—The other evening Detective Hawkins, A Division, stopped the prisoner carrying the oilcloth, and asked him where he got it. He replied, "Find out. I reckon I have carried it far enough. You have a turn now." Haley then threw down the roll and tried to make off.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded him.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

"Sacred to the memory of public form" is the most fitting epitaph that could possibly be written of the flat-racing season of 1889, particularly if one draws one's conclusions from the most recent big events of the year. In these turns up the letter P has played a prominent part, for three horses whose names commence with that letter have given us such curiously erratic exemplifications of in-and-out running during the tag end of the season that it sets one wondering if the study of public form is worth the time it consumes. If anybody glances back through the recent and past performances of Primrose Day, Philomel, and Parga, and attempts to account for the eccentric running of these very latter day celebrities, it is very possible that those who essay the task will be ill-rewarded for their pains. I, for one, shall not attempt to solve the problem, but leave it to the consideration of those who possess more time and space to solve conundrums than I have to spare. The big fields of horses one sees under silk at this time of the year at the meetings which make up the back end must fill those who possess only a superficial knowledge of the royal game of racing with wonder and astonishment, but those whose proud privilege it is to pay the hay and corn bills of the thoroughbreds they own and train can be readily pardoned if they seize with avidity all the final opportunities offered them of making money out of the four-legged fleet of foot they own or have charge of.

So rapidly do events succeed each other, that those who follow the Turf from year's end to year's end are not astonished to find the season of illegitimate sport almost treading off the heels of that branch of it conducted under Jockey Club rules. Glancing over the training reports, one finds all round that most active preparations are being made to fill up the interregnum that prevails between Manchester in November and Lincoln in March. By the new year a brand new set of Grand National Hunt rules will be ready framed and glazed for the benefit of those who are partial to the winter branch of sport. Steeplechasing, as we understand it in our time, is a very different sort of fun to what it was in the days I take the liberty of calling the palmy times of the pastime. The old-fashioned chaser, like the old time racer, is fast dying out, and horses who have turned out failures on the flat in these times are converted into steeplechasers and hurdle jumpers, as a sort of forlorn hope, and so take the place of the legitimate hunters, leppers, and chasers.

As on the flat, so across country, stamina is now too lightly considered. The weeds of our racecourses often become worse weeds in the new station of life to which it pleases their pastors and masters to call them. The old class of cross-country performer, like the old cup horse on the flat, is becoming extinct, and it will puzzle us in a short time where to look for more. In all probability, the Australian steeplechaser, as well as the Australian racehorse, will turn out to be the horse of the future.

With the end of the present flat racing season will come the extinction of the apprentice allowance in handicaps. Everybody who plays a prominent part in the most popular of all our British sports will be glad to hear of the abolition of this excrescence, which has lost far more races than it has won. Rumour says that Mr Mainwaring is likely to become the new assistant to Major Egerton in his multifarious duties as official handicapper.

It is only eight years ago that the American bred Iroquois won the English Derby, and awoke our owners and trainers to the fact that in America it is possible to breed and train racehorses worthy to cope with our own flyers of the turf. I am reminded of this by the news that has reached England to the effect that Maggie B. B., the dam of Iroquois, who, with the wiry Foxhall, accomplished such brilliant performances on our racecourses in the first year of the eighty decade, has just gone over to the great equine majority. It is worthy of note, because next year the classic prestige of the British turf is threatened by Narellan and Kirkham, the two Australian colts belonging to the Hon. James White, who will be pitted against the flower of our three-year-old flock. Fortunately for the mother country there will be an exceptionally grand lot of native three-year-olds fit and ready to do battle against the Antipodean invaders in 1890, and if we are beaten on our own "midden," as it were, we shall not grudge Mr. White the fruits and sweets which victory would shed on his enterprise.

The racing week began on Monday at Warwick, when fields turned out in large numbers for paltry stakes that would have been passed over with contempt by owners and trainers earlier in the season. Even those who are used to the demands of the "hay and corn time" must have been astonished. The attendance on the opening day was not a bigone, which is not to be wondered at, for the stern realities of Monday settling must be got through, and backers and layers cannot afford to neglect these responsibilities. A mistake similar to that which cost Lord Dudley the Ayrshire Handicap—won by his horse Fullerton—occurred at Warwick, and was duly illustrated on Monday, when Osborne could not start for the Guy Welter because he had been entered as a five instead of a six-year-old. Why blunders like these are committed by such astute men as those who have the charge of racehorses passes all comprehension. The racing was good all round at Warwick during the three days, and close finishes were the rule rather than the exception, which sets one reflecting on the fact that when the hay and corn bills are coming on horses run truer and straighter, and consequently more at variance with their previous form during the season, which, perhaps, is only in accordance with the eternal fitness of things after all, although when Laceman and Partisan finished in front of Recluse on Monday, few expected that horse to turn the tables on the same pair on Wednesday, over the same distance of ground, and with only 1lb. better terms; but then, you see, one never knows.

On Monday, Spring Cup opened the proceedings in a satisfactory way for backers by winning the first race on the card in gallant style from Pilgrim; and Orthodox, victorious over the Warwick course in October, polished off his field in the Stratford Welter, and, being frivolously objected to, cost the objector the usual "fiver." The Spa Nursery resulted in a ding-dong finish between Jodel, Elopement, and Burnaby, the horses passing the judge in the order named, with only a head separating first and second and second and third. Harpagon won the Town Plate, and this time Mr. "Reggy" Moncrieffe let him go for 280 guineas; and Lancashire Lad, by a neck victory, cleverly bowled over the well-backed Raystone in the Guy Welter previously alluded to. The victories of Gallimoor in the Kineton Two-Year-Old Plate and Alba in the Hunters' Tally Ho Hurdle Race wound up the day's sport.

On the second day, backers of Forest Dancer were unlucky when that son of Rosicrucian refused, under Tommy Loates's most earnest persuasions at the post, to get off with his horses in the race for the Midland Counties Handicap. Freemason, however, who is now running more like the horse he was once supposed to be, won this race very easily. With nothing to beat, Osman very readily appropriated the Upton Hunters' Flat Race; and Star Trap, by carrying off the Arden Nursery, amply repaid her owner and trainer for sending her up from Middleham. Of the poor lot of old crocks who turned out for the Southam Welter, Brayley proved the best; and Erlie gained another pair of winning brackets in the Emscote Plate, whilst Mounteagle accounted for the Grendon Nursery.

Of Wednesday's sport there is not a great deal to write about. The Sharper won the first race, the Castle Hurdle Handicap, and Juggler the last race, the Mile Maiden Plate. These, however, were the only favourites to first catch the judge's eye, as Hampton, late Madcap, bowled over an even money chance in Royal Duke for the Selling Hurdle Race. Sharpshooter, a 100 to 9 chance, won the Avon Selling Nursery Plate; Patton upset the odds betted on Sagacity for the Hunters' Flat Selling Plate; Recluse, starting at a good price, landed the Leamington Selling Welter; and Padua in the Warwick Welter, beat a couple of better backed ones in Silver Spur and Lancoln, neither of whom were placed.

The Manchester meeting opened in dry but dull weather. Sport was good, but winners were difficult to pick out. Morebattle, a 10 to 1 chance, won the Flying Welter; Cadet, a 100 to 7 order, got home in the Cuerden Plate; and Galway beat a well-backed one in The Imp for the Lancaster Nursery. Mortaigne and Old Coin to a certain extent helped backers to get back a bit, but Scorpion and Queen of the Dale each defeated better favourites in Forest Dancer and King Monmouth in their respective races.

The defeat of the crack Association football team, Preston North End, by the Corinthians on Monday last at Richmond was a distinct triumph of amateurism over professionalism. A tremendous amount of interest attached to the game, which was witnessed by some six thousand people. For years past the Preston North End team have been looked upon as the out-and-out champions of Association football, and even at the present time they stand first of all at the head of the Football League contests already decided. Yet at all points of the game they were out-fought and out-generalled by the Corinthians. For the first half hour the battle raged pretty evenly, and there was little to choose. Then the Corinthians, thanks to the brothers Walters, who broke up the Preston attack, and the superb forward play of Brann and Daft, began to show their superiority, and as they lost goal after goal the North Enders became demoralised, and in the last half of the game went all to pieces, leaving the Corinthians to win the match by five goals to nil. A crack team never before experienced such a crushing defeat, and it seems pretty certain that Preston North End will have to re-organise their forces if they are to maintain their old prestige.

Another amiable lunatic, to wit, Mr. G. Lambert, has left England for America, with the intention of swimming the Niagara Rapids, where poor Webb lost his dauntless life. Lambert has already accomplished such plucky feats as diving off the Clifton Suspension Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge, which have served no purpose beyond illustrating to what extent of foolhardiness a man can go, and it is to be hoped that ere he attempts the mad freak which cost poor Webb—a dear friend of my own—his life, he will reconsider his crack-brained project, otherwise I fear it will be a case of "Ou est Lambert?" a popular French street cry many years back.

A correspondent to a sporting contemporary, signing himself "D. A. N.," who evidently knows what he is writing about, wants to know why our present day boxing champions are so easily sent to sleep after a few rounds. As he very justly points out, men like Cribb, Jem Belcher, Spring, Sayers, and Mace could, as past records tell us, give and take more punishment than modern boxers. They could fight for almost as many hours as the present buckram set fight minutes, and knocks-out were in those days rarities. He instances the length of time good, brave, honest Tom Sayers stood up to Heenan, and took blows that would almost compare with the kicks of a horse. Yet, badly as Sayers was punished in that fight, he was not knocked out, and Heenan, I take it, would have made matters pretty lively for Slavin and Jackson had he met these latter-day heroes. In the good old days—as I have often pointed out—men fought for hours for a tenth of the sums which tempt them into the ring now, and although in a severe fight they came up blind and groggy, and, like Oliver Twist, asked for more gruel, they rarely were sent to sleep. As "D. A. N." aptly puts it, "What is it? Is it want of stamina? Is it want of pluck? Is it want of science? or is it too much monetary arrangement which makes our boxing champions sleep so easily?"

Jem Smith made another miserable show of himself at the Aquarium on Tuesday night, when he undertook to knock out Jem Young, of Mile End, who came up to claim the £20 offered to anybody who would stand up three rounds with our shoddy champion. During two rounds Young found himself as good as Smith at the punching game, but in the middle of the third round Young suddenly retired and declined to go on. Why, nobody could tell, because he was much fresher than Smith at that juncture. Surely the public must be getting sick of such miserable exhibitions.

The determination of the chief commissioner of police to prohibit the police from keeping order at boxing tournaments is greatly to be regretted. Boxing is the sport of the English people all over the earth, and while we are a great nation it will never die. The presence of the blue-coated guardians of law and order at boxing competitions of late has done much to make these displays of athletic skill enjoyable. Take the police away, and the riot and disorder which made boxing offensive to one's gorge will once more prevail, and the scum and pestilent refuse of the prize ring will once more be allowed to make these exhibitions hideous with their presence. If boxing takes place during reasonable hours there is no reason why the police should not be present to keep law and order, for when the show is over there will be ample time left to lay for the enterprising burglar when a-burgling and to hunt the demon "Ripper."

The latest boxing match ratified will be well worth seeing, for the veteran champion, Jem Mace, and the present boxing champion, Charles Mitchell, are, in January next, to box four rounds of two minutes each for points for £500, open for £1,000 a side. If a fifth round is necessary it will be ordered by the judges. At last there is a prospect of seeing some boxing worth looking at, for, although Jem is thirty years older than Mitchell, there is life in the old war horse yet.

Ere this edition goes to press I shall simply reiterate my prediction for the Manchester Handicap, run on Saturday next, for the third and last time, to the effect that either

MERCY or REDSAND

will win, and MILLSTREAM gain third place.

MR. MONRO AND BOXING MATCHES

The promoter of the forthcoming boxing tournament at the Agricultural Hall has received the following letter:—"Dear sir,—With reference to the proposed boxing entertainment at the Royal Agricultural Hall on the 23rd inst. and subsequent days, we regret that it will be impossible for our clients, the Royal Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), to allow it to take place. We give you this notice in consequence of an interview which we have had this morning with the commissioner of police, who, we understand, has issued orders not to allow the services of the police to be engaged to keep order at boxing matches, and the commissioner declines to make any exception in this case, notwithstanding that the event has been advertised.—Yours truly, KINGSFORD, DORMAN, and Co., 23, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.—To Ben Hyams, Esq."

The 159 bottle-nosed whales which were captured a week ago at Barns, Tankerness, have been purchased by an Aberdeen firm for £171 5s.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh have been nominated for the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh. The election takes place on the 28th inst.

MRS. BESANT'S ACTION.

It is stated that Mrs. Besant intends to enter her case against the Rev. Mr. Hoskyns again for trial. It is not necessary, as some people suppose, that she should move for a new trial. The jury disagreed, there was no judgment in the first trial, and it is open for her simply to enter the case again for trial.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Pending the resumption of work for the new Volunteer year the interval is being very generally utilised for those social gatherings which do so much to maintain the strength of the force and to keep it together for long periods of years, in spite of many difficulties and discouragements. The regiments which had military duties down on their programme on Saturday were the 1st Middlesex Engineers, which underwent inspection by the commanding officer, Colonel Ball, preparatory to a long march out; the Tower Hamlets Engineers, which had a shooting contest with the Northampton companies belonging to the battalion, carried out at the Epping range; and the Custom House Rifles, who had to clear off the remaining shooting competition of the year. There was also held at the Small Arms Factory, Enfield, the annual prize distribution of the Enfield Lock Company of the 3rd Middlesex Rifles.

Bloomsbury Rifles.

The festive gatherings of the evening commenced with the annual supper of "The Crows Philanthropic Society," which does good by stealth and never blushes to find itself famed, because the cardinal principle of its constitution is that no living soul shall know of its benefactions except the recipients themselves and the committee which dispenses the charity. The extent of the good done may be measured by the fact that £111 have been donated at various times to members of the regiment who have temporarily felt the pinch of hard times, generally through loss of health or loss of work, and the potentiality of the society may be measured by the fact that the treasurer, Paymaster-serveant W. P. Hall, who presided over the gathering, has £140 in hand for prospective benefactions. A most enjoyable evening was spent by the "Bloomsbury Boys" in their comfortable headquarters, where there was not only an excellent supper, but an excellent song and a good programme, set off by a capital performance on the pianoforte by Mr. Arthur Crook.

Finsbury Rifles.

The crack shooting company of the Finsbury Rifles (H Company, Major Blankley), held their annual supper at the Salutation, Newgate-street, where there was a very numerous gathering. Major Blankley presided, and in the vice-chair was Colour-sergeant Cotton, one of the six sergeants of the company who average more than twenty years' each of Volunteer service. The present strength of the company is no less than 107, amongst them being Sergeant Joslin, winner of one gold, four silver, and one bronze medal; Private Ellis, twice a gold and once winner of silver medals; and Sergeant Braiding, also a medallist. Speeches were not much affected, but Professor Alberto, a friend and visitor, amused the company immensely by his clever conjuring tricks, and some excellent songs were given by Mr. W. Sterling, Mr. H. Fullbrook, Mr. R. A. Hart, and other gentlemen, which fully filled up a very pleasant evening.

3rd London Rifles.

An immense company of the members and friends of this regiment filled the large hall of the Oriental Restaurant almost too completely, nearly 500, including visitors wearing various uniforms, being present. The occasion was a smoking concert, over which Captain E. C. Stevenson (C Company) presided, and in which Major Doll, Captain Hepworth, Captain and Adjutant Banks, and other officers were present or took part. The excellent performance of the band, directed by Band-sergeant Day, and the sweet singing of the Finsbury Glee Union were the leading features of the performance. Mr. Alec Capener sung very finely Pinsuti's song, "I fear no foe;" Mr. Eastley the new favourite, "The Earl of Fife;" Captain Hepworth gave "Let me like a soldier fall;" Major Doll, "When the swallows homeward fly;" and the second part was opened by a musical delineation by the band of the journey of a troopship to "furrin" parts. This was honoured by an irresistible re-demand.

3rd Middlesex Rifles.

The Enfield Lock Company, through some dissatisfaction on account of the dismemberment of the band, appears to have suffered heavy losses during the year, its effective strength having been reduced from ninety-three to sixty during the year. Among the prize-winners were two who had secured two of the prizes offered by the brigadier of the West London Brigade, Lord Abinger, and one famous shot, Sergeant Smith, who won several prizes at the last Wimbledon meeting. Amongst the speakers was Mr. John Rigby, M.A., superintendent of the Small Arms Factory, who said, in replying to a vote of thanks to Mrs. Rigby for distributing the prizes, that a year ago there were 2,000 men at work at the factory. Now there were 3,000, and yet the number of the company had gone down. He considered that it was the duty of every man in the factory to join the Volunteers and make himself efficient to defend his home and those dear to him. He was sure that to join the company was conducive to their moral and physical welfare, and in the present state of England and Europe it was the duty of every man to render himself fit for that crisis which might happen any moment.

At the Jersey Royal Courts on Saturday a farmer named Pallot was fined £10, and deprived of civil rights for three years, for having made false entries in schedules for rate assessment.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the officers of the London General Omnibus Company was held at the Criterion on November 15th, the managing director, Mr. A. G. Church, presiding, supported by the directors of the company, the vice-presidents being Messrs. A. C. Church, J. S. Wilkes, J. N. Hare, A. Crane, and A. Bull. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Company," the chairman said the past success was owing to the feeling of fellowship that existed amongst the officers from highest to lowest, and to the mutual goodwill between the officers and men. Great credit was due to the exertions of the dinner committee, the secretary being Mr. Brough, and to the excellant way in which Mr. Bertini had carried out all the arrangements. After dinner several songs were ably rendered by Messrs. E. Church, Gibson, Henton, jun., Hickson, Rowley, Wallington, J. N. Hare, G. Hare, and Tom Aston.

RAID ON A SOHO CLUB.
Police Court Proceedings.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Charles Levi, 33, a tailor, was charged on a warrant granted by the commissioner of police with keeping a common gaming-house at 14, Meard-street, Soho, and twenty other defendants, mostly Jewish tailors, were charged on a warrant with using 14, Meard-street as a common gaming-house. Mr. St. John Wontner, solicitor for the Treasury, prosecuted; and Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitor, defended one of of the prisoners.—Mr. Wontner, in opening the case, said that under the 4th section of the 17th and 18th Victoria, Levi would be summoned for keeping a house for the purpose of playing faro—a game distinctly prohibited by the Act of Parliament under a penalty of £500. The premises consisted of two rooms on the ground floor, occupied by Levi and his wife. Apparently one room was used as a living-room and the other as a gaming place.—Inspector Stroud said that, acting under the direction of Superintendent Hume he went to the house at about eleven o'clock on Saturday night with other detectives, and in a room, the door of which they had to burst open, were the prisoners Levi and Pyser sitting behind a table. Both had cards in their hands. Somebody cried out "Police," and a fight took place to get out of the door and the window. After he and his fellow-officers had managed to get the upper hand of them he said, "We are police officers, and have entered this place as a gambling-house under a warrant. Where is Levi?" Levi answered that he was the man. He said that there was a mistake, that it was a private party, and that the persons were his fellow-workmen. One of the defendants who came in from another room, having heard what Levi said, exclaimed, "We are only gamblers, and it can only be 6s. 8d." Superintendent Hume arrived at that moment, and they were told that they would all be taken into custody, accused of playing faro. Levi made no reply. The table was marked in pencil in "beds" for playing the game of faro.—Mr. Wontner at this stage asked for a remand, in order that a summons might be taken out in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament.—Mr. Hannay said the case would be remanded for eight days. Levi would have to find two sureties in the sum of £10 to appear. The others would be bound over in their own recognisances in £10.

A BEGGAR'S DIRECTORY.

Begging is carried on to such an extent in Constantinople that it is almost regarded as one of the fine arts. The cadgers even possess a club house, where they meet to discuss their gains and their victims. From the outside the house has the appearance of an ordinary wine-shop, and bears over the door the inscription, "Wine and spirits sold here." But upon entering the not fastidiously clean room, the eye is met by a huge book fastened to the centre table by an iron chain; this table is evidently the point of interest, and one has to wait one's turn to get near it. The book begins by giving useful hints and rules to the brotherhood, and also furnishes a list of names and addresses of persons at whose houses it is safe to beg, their usual hours for being at home, and what they generally give. The brothers are invited to write later experiences under the names. An example selected at random from page 322, reads as follows:—"Dr. A., living at ——— street, No. —, is as rude as a pig, but gives five piastres." Then follows a later date, under which is written, "He gets ruder and ruder, and only gives two and a half piastres." And the last comment, dated the beginning of this year, says, "It is earnestly advised to give up visiting this person; he has lately bought a large and savage dog."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PRISON WARDER.

At the Marylebone Police Court, Henry Wilson, an ex-convict, and John Wyeth, 46, a warder at Wormwood Scrubbs Convict Gaol, were brought up on remand, before Mr. De Rutzen, the first charged with being a suspected person frequenting Euston Railway Station, also with stealing an overcoat, a silk handkerchief, and an ulster belonging to Mrs. Gosling, of 38, Goodge-street, Tottenham Court-road, the other (Wyeth) with being in the unlawful possession of a pair of lavender kid gloves. Both prisoners were now further charged with being concerned in stealing a leather bag and its contents, worth £13 10s., from a cloak-room at St. Pancras Station. Mr. F. J. Griesbach, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Midland Railway Company; and Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended the warder, Wyeth.—The evidence adduced now was that Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, of Loscoe Fields, Codnor, Derby, arrived at St. Pancras Station on the 21st of August last, and deposited a bag and two rugs in the cloak-room. When they returned a few hours later the bag was found to have been stolen. The scissors, handkerchief, night-shirt, &c., now produced, formed part of the contents of the stolen bag.—Detective-inspector Bannister, S Division, added to the evidence he gave last week. The property spoken to now was found in the possession of the prisoners. With regard to the letters he had found, five were from Wilson to Wyeth, and bore the date of 1882, signed "Tho. H. Wilson." Eleven of them bore date between the June and October of this year, and they were signed "Ray." There were seventeen letters which did not bear any date, and four telegrams from Ray to Wyeth. Four of the letters had an ivy leaf on them, which, in the language of flowers, meant "To thee I cling." Some of the letters from Wyeth to Wilson, and vice versâ, referred to "tickets." A letter of the 14th of June was in disgustingly amorous language. Last week Wilson was wearing a stolen suit of clothes, and while witness was waiting for him to change them, Wilson asked that he might be allowed to see Jack (referring to Warder Wyeth) just for a moment, as he wanted to speak to him. Witness refused to be a party to any such arrangement, and then Wilson added that he did not care for himself, but he prayed that Wyeth might not be injured, as he did not know that he (Wilson) had stolen the property. Wilson further confessed who the persons were from whom the property had been stolen, and added that the plush bag and the pawntickets found at Wyeth's house referred to property he (Wilson) had stolen, but Wyeth did not know it.—Cross-examined, the witness said he did not put Wyeth's son on the charge sheet because of his tender age, namely, 10. The boy gave an address, and his parents were telegraphed to, and the prisoner Wyeth attended the police station in consequence. He understood that the prisoner Wyeth had been twenty years a prison warder, and for ten years before that in the Army.—What did you charge him with? For being in the unlawful possession of a pair of kid gloves.—Mr. Palmer: And the value of the gloves is about one shilling?—Inspector Bannister: Yes, that's true. You must easily understand, sir, that it was a very painful thing for me to do, to have to charge Wyeth, but it was a choice between sentiment and discharging one's duty.—Mr. De Rutzen: You did perfectly right. I endorsed last week everything you did, and remanded the prisoner.—An official of the Convict Department, Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, said Wyeth had been twenty years a prison warder, and before that was ten years in the Army, and bore a good character. The prisoner Wilson was in the gaol as a prisoner between the October of 1877 and the December of 1880, and again between the November of 1883 and the June of this year, and was under the charge of Wyeth in the stone-yard.—Inspector Bannister asked for a further remand, as he had a large amount of property at the Albany-street Station still unidentified, a travelling bag containing a gold ring with cat's eyes, and a fine gold half-hoop ring.—The prisoners were again remanded.

MR. WATTS'S PICTURES.
Important Bequest to the Nation.

It is well known that Mr. Watts, R.A., is the principal owner of his pictures, he having something like fifty, which he is always glad to find opportunities of showing the public. He has now resolved, says a correspondent, to bequeath all the choicer pictures in his collection to the nation. The list is an extraordinary monument of industrious genius. There are no less than twenty-six portraits, including those of Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Martineau, Lecky, John Stuart Mill, Swinburne, Garibaldi, Rossetti, Motley, Matthew Arnold, Sir Henry Taylor, Lord Lytton, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lawrence, Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, Sir J. P. Grant, Calderon, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Gladstone. There are also eleven pictures which have had prominent places in years past on the walls of the Royal Academy. These are "The Brewers' Horses," "Love and Death," "Love and Life," "Hope," "Time, Death, and Judgment," "Spirit of Christianity," "Mammon," "The Minotaur," "The Court of Death," "Death Crowning Innocence," and "The Messenger of Death." Mr. Watts has communicated his intention in a letter addressed to Mr. William Agnew.

FIRE AT LOUGHBOROUGH.

Early on Saturday an alarming fire, broke out on the premises of Mr. Holman, bootmaker, 90a, Denmark-street, Coldharbour-lane, Loughborough Junction. The discovery was made about a quarter to two o'clock, and in an extraordinary short space of time flames were bursting through the roof. The fire brigade were quickly at work. Several strong jets of water were poured on the fire, which, however, spread right and left, and before it was got under the boot shop and the premises of a fried fish seller and a confectioner were burnt down. A house in Coldharbour-lane was also badly damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is stated as a singular incident that just as a policeman gave the alarm with his whistle a man died at the house he was standing outside of.

BIRD SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Under the auspices of the London and Provincial Ornithological Society, the fourth exhibition of cage birds was opened on Saturday in the Berners Hall, which is attached to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and was largely patronised by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well as by a large number of fanciers. There were about 900 birds on view. The Belgian classes, which were the first on the list, failed to fill, and had to be cancelled, thereby making room for their near relatives, the graceful Scots, whose marvellous elegance and three lines of beauty have been so unaccountably overlooked by many leading lovers of the canary. In this section Mr. J. Dear was successful in the clear, and Mr. Edwards in the piebald cocks, whilst Miss Johnson was at the head of the clear hens. Mr. J. Tolman won in the Yorkshire, whilst the gigantic Lancashire coppies, the crest-headed Anaks of canarydom contained a couple of capital specimens from the aviaries of Mr. Winskill and Mr. T. Heath. These were placed first and second. Only four plain headed Lancashires were exhibited, but, as usual, the Norwich canary was strongly represented. In this section, Messrs. Kent and Langman took first in the clear yellow cock birds, first in clear buff cocks, first in variegated cocks, and first in hens. Mr. Croft was first in the lizard class, and Mr. E. Hicks won in light goldfinch mules. Mr. D. Miles was at the top of a good class of bullfinches, Mr. A. E. Tucker won in goldfinches. Mr. C. R. Buller in chaffinches, and Messrs. Francis Brothers in linnets. The blackbirds were conspicuous by their absence, but thrushes were numerous, Mr. C. Manning heading the list. In the next class, Mr. S. Cook's starling was first. In the any other variety of British birds, Mr. E. P. Staines won with a handsome wagtail, Mr. S. May's skylark being second, Messrs. Hobbs' yellowhammer third, and Mrs. Nicholay's hedge sparrow fourth. No albinos or hybrids other than canaries were on view, but the migratory birds formed a very interesting collection. Here Mr. J. Herbert won with a nightingale, whilst second honours were bestowed upon Mr. S. Cook's wood-wren. The smaller foreign birds formed another conspicuous group, Mr. F. C. Herbert's gouldian-finches being at the head of the class, and Mr. Otley's Pekin second. The show closed on Tuesday.

FEVER RETURNS FOR LONDON.

The fever returns presented at the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, presided over by Sir E. H. Galsworthy, showed that for the two weeks ending the 14th inst. there were 1,743 patients under treatment. The total number for the preceding fortnight was 1,637.—The chairman pointed out that these returns showed an increase of 106 in two weeks. Eight weeks ago the increase was 136. The following two weeks the increase dropped from 136 to 111. During the next two weeks the "increase" had become reduced to 70. The members would thus see that the number had now risen from 70 to 106. There was nothing alarming about it, and he (Sir E. H. Galsworthy) considered the change in the number was due to the Notification of Diseases Act. (Hear, hear). Some of the cases which would otherwise have been treated at the homes of the patients, had thus been received into the hospitals, and so had swelled the number. The time was not far distant when, he thought, the Metropolitan Asylums Board would have to make further accommodation for the reception of patients.

John Knill, farmer, of Malvern, was to have been examined in bankruptcy at Worcester on Saturday, but it was announced that he had committed suicide.

At an inquest on Saturday at the Westminster Sessions House, the foreman of the jury declined, on religious grounds, to take the customary oath, and was allowed to affirm instead. This had no sooner been done than another juryman rose and claimed to affirm, which he also was permitted to do.

Information last week reached Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for East London, of the death of Ann Collet, aged 60, of 56, Walker-street, Limehouse. On Saturday, the 2nd of September, the deceased was coming downstairs, when she trod on a cat, and fell headlong to the bottom. She received injuries which caused her death.

On Saturday Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for the East end of London, received information of the death of Catherine Smith, late of 55, Flower and Dean-street, Spitalfields. On the previous day deceased left her home with the intention of going to the London Hospital, as she felt unwell, but before she got there she fell down dead.

On Saturday a collision occurred in Farringdon-street, outside Pearce's, between a hansom cab and a four-wheeled van, containing ten quarters of corn, belonging to Charles Scholes, of 32a, Whitecross-street, E.C. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the shaft of the van was broken and the cab slightly damaged.

The City coroner received information on Saturday of the death, on the previous evening, of Susannah Walter, aged 49, of Wilson-street, Drury-lane. It seems that the deceased was crossing Holborn Circus when an omnibus knocked her down, two of the wheels passing over her body, inflicting injuries which caused death.

The City coroner was informed last week of the death of Charles Gue, aged 26, who lived at 10, Surrey-row, Blackfriars, whose body was picked up in the river at Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, early on Saturday morning. The deceased was at work as a porter, and about seven o'clock on Thursday night he slipped and fell off the landing-stage.

LORD HARTINGTON AT CAMBRIDGE.

The opening of the new hall of Cavendish College, Cambridge, was celebrated on Saturday afternoon by a luncheon. Professor Liveing presided, and among those present were the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Nelson, Sir James Paget, Sir George Stokes, Sir N. Roscoe, the Vice-chancellor, and all the leading members of the University. Lord Hartington responding to the toast of "The Founders of the New Hall," said he had no other claim to be present than that he was the son of his father. It was not by ministering to the wealthy classes alone that a University could hold its position in the country and exercise influence. Its best friends desired that it should be brought into contact with all parts of the country and with all classes. Much had been done in that direction by the University extension movement, but University life in its fullest form had hitherto been accessible only to those possessed of means and time, and the establishment of Cavendish College was the first attempt to connect the Universities directly with middle-class schools. Their intention was to provide for those young men who were to enter into the practical business of life, and to provide them with such an education and culture as would not only tend to their success therein, but would afford them access to better means of culture and enjoyment, and enable them to lead a nobler and a more useful life. Such an institution was urgently required, and he earnestly hoped that they would not be discouraged in their labours by any want of success they might at first meet with.

THE POPULAR MUSICAL UNION.

On Saturday, in the Queen's Hall of the People's Palace, the Popular Musical Union gave their first oratorio performance of the season to a crowded audience of 5,000 persons, and with deserved success. The work chosen was Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," to which the choir and orchestra of 160 amateurs in most of the pieces did ample justice. The overture was played with firmness and intelligence, the same remark applying to their performance throughout, with, perhaps, an exception in one or two instances, notably the opening to the semi-chorus, "Disdainful of danger," in which the orchestra were somewhat ragged. The soprano was Miss Margaret Hoare, who at once enlisted the sympathies of an enthusiatic audience by her rendering of the air, "Pious orgies, pious airs," being also particularly successful in "From mighty kings he took the spoil," the singing of which was warmly cheered. Miss Hoare was joined by Miss Bayley in the duets "Come, ever smiling liberty" and "Zion now her head shall raise." Miss Bayley possesses a voice of excellent quality, but as yet lacking fulness of tone. Mr. Charles Wade was the tenor and Mr. Bertram Latter the basso. The former's rendering of the exacting air, "How vain is man who boasts in fight," met with well-earned success, but Mr. Latter was hardly equal to some of the heavy scores written for Simon, absence of *timbre* being especially evident in those fine solos, "Arm, arm, ye brave" and "The Lord worketh wonders." Miss Florence Hoskins, who was the principal contralto, sang with great taste the beautiful recitatives of the Israelitish messenger and the air, "Father of heaven." Taken altogether, the performance was a decided success, and the chorus sang in a most finished manner. Each piece was carefully followed by a large portion of the audience with book in hand. Considering that the chorus and orchestra were mainly drawn from the East-end classes held in connection with the Union, much credit is due to Mr. W. Henry Thomas, the conductor, for the style in which the whole was rendered.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL BY A LADY.

At the Central Criminal Court, Mrs. Sarah Blomfield Moore, a middle-aged lady, surrendered to answer a charge of having written and published certain false, scandalous, and defamatory libels upon and concerning a gentleman named Chandor. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and also a justification. Mr. C. F. Gill was instructed for the prosecution; Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Gill said that in this case the defendant was charged with having written and published certain libels reflecting upon the character of the prosecutor (Mr. Chandor) and other gentlemen and ladies. The libels were contained in letters which were very long, and the defendant had pleaded not guilty and a justification, and this plea would involve the bringing forward of ladies and gentlemen who had nothing to do with the matter, and who were perfectly innocent parties, whose names ought not to be mixed up in such a matter. Having fully considered the matter, therefore, and acting under his advice, the prosecutor had resolved to withdraw from the case and not to offer any evidence against the defendant.—Mr. Poland said that on behalf of his client all he could say was that the letters in question were written in perfect good faith, and, in point of fact they were privileged communications. The defendant, however, would have been prepared to prove that the whole of the statements contained in the letters were true. As the charge, however, was withdrawn, there was an end of the matter; but the prosecutor, under the Act of Parliament, would of course have to pay the costs of the defendant.—The jury then returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant left the court.

The second annual dinner of the "Hand-in-Hand Rowing Club," took place on the 15th of November, at the Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge-road.

Shortly after noon on Saturday a terrible accident occurred at the residence of Dr. Jolleys, 18, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, necessitating the immediate removal of his messenger, Albert Sargent, of 30, Hill-street, Walworth, to St. Thomas's Hospital. Sargent was in the act of cleaning windows, when he missed his hold and fell to the ground, sustaining concussion of the brain.

On Saturday Mr. Theodore Jacques Kronenberger, a professor of languages, residing at 68, Albert-road, Addiscombe, died in the Croydon General Hospital from the effects of shocking injuries that he had received on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. He was found lying prostrate across the metals, both legs having been cut off at the knees.

Mr. Wyatt was notified last week of the death of Leonard John William Hill, aged seven years, the son of Stephen Hill, an insurance collector, living at No. 20, Beatrice-road, Southwark Park-road, which occurred on Friday. The mother states that the deceased enjoyed good health until Friday, the 8th inst., when he came home and complained of having been kicked in the groin by a lad named Cottee.

On Saturday Mr. Carttar held an inquest at the Railway Tavern, Deptford, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found by William Henry Smith, carpenter, of 23, Wotton-road, Deptford, in the area of that house. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead in a parcel, having died from effusion of blood on the brain from violence, but how caused there was not sufficient evidence to show, leaving the police to make further inquiry.

A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

In the Divorce Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Howard v. Howard came on for hearing. This was the petition of the wife for a judicial separation by reason of the alleged cruelty of her husband, Mr. Edward Howard, formerly a merchant. He answered, denying the charge. Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Burleigh Muir for the respondent.—Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth Howard, the petitioner, deposed that she was married to the respondent on the 6th Feburary, 1883. They afterwards lived at Norwood, and latterly at St. Albans House, Sydenham. There was one child living of the marriage. He had pinched her with violence, habitually sworn at her, and threatened her with a revolver. He had said that he would murder her. Owing to his conduct she had fainted away. In cross-examination, she was asked if she was in the habit of giving her husband "a bit of her mind," when she replied that she was hasty.—His lordship said that he did not know the meaning of the phrase. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined: She had a serious illness, and was attended by her husband most assiduously. In 1887 he occupied a separate room. On one occasion he was about to strike her when a servant came in, when, changing his tone, he said, "You little darling." (Laughter.) She removed the furniture against his will.—Corroborative evidence was given of the cruelty by two or three witnesses. — For the defence, Mr. Edward Howard, the respondent was called. He said he was formerly a merchant. His wife's evidence as to knocking her against the bedstead and bruising her leg was "a deliberate lie from beginning to end." It was not polite to his wife, but he could not call it anything else. Her conduct at times was very strange. Had pushed her out of the room, but had not used violence. Had threatened to shoot anybody who removed the furniture. He had never struck her or used violence towards her of any kind.—In cross-examination, he said that she had £7,000 when he married her. He believed she had £4,500 when they parted. He did not know how much he had had, but he thought about £1,200. He had never paid anything for the household expenses. He thought he was allowed to get angry sometimes, as he was not an angel. (Laughter.)—Testimony was adduced to the effect that the respondent was very kind and indulgent to his wife.—In the result his lordship granted the wife a judicial separation, with costs.

IN THE HUG OF A BEAR.

A thrilling adventure with a bear occurred a few days ago at Wallendorf, in Hungary. The following is the account given by Advocate Förster, who, as will be seen, narrowly escaped with his life:—"I went with a party of friends to the neighbouring mountains to shoot roe-deer. There were plenty of them, only the dogs hounded them away to the valley beyond. I consequently changed my place, and took my stand at a spot which I knew to be favourable. Presently I heard the dogs coming, but fancied, from their bark, that they were chasing a boar. I quickly withdrew my shot cartridges and put in bullets, but what was my surprise to see a huge bear trotting quietly towards me, apparently regardless of the dogs. When within seventy paces I fired, and saw him fall, but nevertheless I thought it prudent to give him a second shot, which likewise took effect. I afterwards proceeded to a hillock close by, and called my companions, but hardly had I raised my voice ere the bear got up and made straight for me. I had just time to reload and fire when he was within five paces of me. It did not quite finish him off, for he fell upon me with a terrible howl and knocked me heavily to the ground. I managed to push the barrels of my gun into his open jaws, and fired a second shot. Luckily, also, two dogs came up and seized him from behind. In a last effort he caught my foot between his teeth, and had enough strength left to bite through my high boots and slightly wound my ankle. When my friends came up they were greatly alarmed to see me covered with blood, but fortunately it was that of my shaggy victim, not my own."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.

EVERY EVENING at 8.15 precisely, a New Drama, in Four Acts, entitled

A MAN'S SHADOW,

Adapted from "Roger la Honte," by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Norreys, Miss Minnie Terry, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. Doors open 7.30.—Box-office open 10.0 till 5.0 (Mr. Leverton), where seats, from 2s., may be booked, also by letter or telegram. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.

MORNING PERFORMANCES on Saturday Next and following Saturday, at 2.30.

ADELPHI.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

EVERY EVENING at 8.0, the New and Original Drama, by G. R. Sims and Henry Pettitt, entitled LONDON DAY BY DAY. Characters by Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo Balfour, S. Wilfred, Howard Russell, J. Northcote, W. Northcote, James East, &c.; Miss Alma Murray, Miss Clara Jecks, Miss Kate James, Miss Charlotte Elliot, Miss Mary Rorke, &c.—Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.—Box-office open daily, 10.0 to 5.0. The Theatre Lighted Entirely by Electricity.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE GOLD CRAZE.—On Saturday, November 30th, the above theatre, re-decorated, re-furnished, and re-upholstered throughout, will re-open with the production of a new and original play, in Four Acts, by Mr. Brandon Thomas, entitled, THE GOLD CRAZE, which will be mounted with every care and liberality, and produced under the immediate supervision of the author. The exceptionally powerful cast will include the following popular artistes:—Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss A. Dairolles, Mrs. Durant, Messrs. J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, William Herbert, John Beauchamp, Sant Matthews, Stephen Caffrey, Brandon Ellis, E. Girardot, E. Mayeur, F. C. Beverley, Earle Douglas, George Dalziel, W. S. Parkes, F. M. Paget, G. B. Phillips, E. Webster Lawson, Morton Baker, A. Edgemore, A. Whitehead, &c. The new and elaborate scenery will be painted by Messrs. Walter Hann, E. G. Banks, H. Potts, and Richard C. Durant. The dresses specially executed from designs by Messrs. Duncan Smith (of Oxford-street), and the uniforms by L. and H. Nathan (of Coventry-street).—Seats may be secured at the box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from Monday next daily, from 10.0 to 5.0, and at all the libraries.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. C. Knox Furtado, sole business representative of the Princess's Theatre Syndicate.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.

EVERY EVENING at 8.0 punctually, the New Burlesque, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE, by A. C. Torr and Herbert Clark. Music by Herr Meyer Lutz, in which Miss Nellie Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Letty Lind, Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Charles Danby, and Mr. Fred Storey will appear. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz.—Box-office open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.—MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, November 30th, at 2.0 o'clock. Doors open 1.30.

STRAND THEATRE.

OUR FLAT.—Every Evening at 8.40; every Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30. Messrs. Edouin, Fawcett, Hawtrey, Dawson, Whitaker, Nainby, Sims; Misses Goward, Esmond, Leslie, Sedgwick, Graves, and May Whitty. At 8.0, BOYS WILL BE BOYS. Messrs. Dawson, Whitaker, Nainby; and Miss Leslie.

STRAND THEATRE.—Enormous Success of the Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. The Theatre crowded with young people.

175TH PERFORMANCE of OUR FLAT, FRIDAY NEXT, November 29th.—OUR FLAT, FURNISHED ON THE HIRE SYSTEM. The Funniest Farcical Comedy in London is OUR FLAT, at the STRAND THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

EVERY EVENING at 8.45,

CASTE.

Hon. George D'Alroy	Mr. Leonard Boyne.
Captain Hawtree	Mr. Arthur Elwood.
Eccles	Mr. David James.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. Charles Brookfield.
Marquise de St. Maur... ...	Mrs. Charles Poole.
Esther Eccles	Miss Olga Brandon.
Polly Eccles	Miss Lottie Venne.

Preceded by, at 8.0, SUNSHINE.

—Doors open 7.45. Box-office open from 10.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m. Telephone 3,844.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Hastings.

N.B.—MATINEE of CASTE Every Saturday, at 2.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.

R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, Last Nights of THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Preceded, at 7.20, by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, SATURDAY, at 2.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

THE BUNGALOW, the greatest success of modern times. Received with Roars of Laughter and Thunders of Applause.—Every Evening, at 9.0, a New Farcical Comedy, in Three Acts, by Fred Horner. Preceded, at 8.0, by ON TOAST, an Original One-Act Comedy. Doors open 7.30. Morning Performance Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3.0. Doors open at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 11.0 till 5.0.—Acting-manager, Mr. J. E. Hollingshead.—TOOLE'S.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY.

Under the Direction of Mr. WILLIAM DUCK.

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 p.m., the Celebrated Comedy, PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. C. H. Hawtrey, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, E. Dagnall, Searne Richards, and Herbert Standing; Mesdames Rose Saker, Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, and Alma Stanley. Preceded, at 8.0, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton.—Box-office open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee, F. J. HARRIS (by arrangement with Mrs. Oscar Beringer).

THIS THEATRE will RE-OPEN EARLY in DECEMBER, under the Management of Miss LOUISE LITTA, with a New Domestic Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled MADCAP MIDGE, written expressly for her by Charles Fawcett.—Full particulars shortly.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.

THIS THEATRE will Re open on THURSDAY NEXT, November 28th, with the Successful Comedy-drama, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan, in which Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. Frank Gillmore, Cyril Maude, F. Grove, O. Harbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hope, and Fred Thorne; Miss Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Coralie Owen, Rose Dudley, Lillie Bryer, L. Hinton, Kate Fane, and Gladys Ffolliott, &c., will appear. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8.0.—Box-office open Monday next, from 10.0 to 5.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'.

Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager.

THE CARL ROSA LIGHT OPERA COMPANY Every Evening at 8.15, in PAUL JONES, by Planquette, with the following cast, viz.: Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Esmé Lee and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Temple, George Preston, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Musical Director, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Prices of admission as usual. Doors open at 7.15.—MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—Box-office open continuously from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.

LYRIC THEATRE,

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New Comedy Opera, in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. Stephens and Edward Solomon. The stage production by Charles Harris. Preceded, at 7.40, by LOVE'S TRICKERY.—Doors open at 7.30.—Matinée Every Saturday, at 2.30.—Box-office open from 9.0 a.m. till 11.0 p.m.

GARRICK THEATRE.

MR. HARE begs to announce that on THURSDAY NEXT, November 28th, at 8.0 p.m., will be performed LA TOSCA, a play in Five Acts, written by Victorien Sardou, adapted into English by F. C. Grove and Henry Hamilton. The principal characters will be acted by Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Bessie Hatton, Mr. Herbert Waring, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. Sidney Brough, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, Mr. Lawrance D'Orsay, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. Charles Hudson, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. F. Powell, Mr. R. Power, Mr R. Harding, and Mr. J. Forbes Robertson. For the sketches of the costumes Mr. Hare is indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. Abbey, and for the design for the Church of St. Andrea to Mr. E. Salomons, F.R.I.B.A. The dance in Act II., arranged by Signor Casati, by kind permission of the Directors of the Alhambra Company. The Scenery painted by Mr. Harford and Mr. Ryan. The action takes place at Rome, June 17th, 1800.—Box-office open from 10.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.—Acting-manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Mr. WILLARD and Mr. JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, a New and Original Four-Act Play, by Henry Arthur Jones, called THE MIDDLEMAN. Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. V. Esmond, H. Cane, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, W. E. Blatchley, Royston Keith; Miss Maude Millett, Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Agnes Verity, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss St. Ange, Miss Eva Moore.—Doors open 7.40, carriages 11.0. Box-office 10.0 to 5.0. Telephone 3,800.—Acting-manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths; Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert Tate.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS, HENRY WATKIN, and ARTHUR ROBERTS.

EVERY EVENING at 8.30, THE NEW CORSICAN BROTHERS, by Cecil Raleigh and Walter Slaughter, in which Mr. Arthur Roberts, Messrs. Deane Brand, John Crilow, Joseph Wilson, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Mesdames Kate Chard, Amy Liddon, Edith Kenward, Mimi St. Cyr, &c., will appear. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE OPERA CLOAK. Prices: Private Boxes, £3 3s. and £4 4s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit 2s.; Gallery 1s. Doors open 7.15.—Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5.0. All business communications to be addressed to H. Watkin. Telephone No. 3855.

SURREY THEATRE.

MONDAY, November 25th, and Five Following Nights only, at 8.0, the celebrated Drama (by arrangement with Frank Harvey, Esq.), THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE. Messrs. C. J. Hague, C. Cruikshanks, P. Cunningham, H. Belding, B. Shelton, F. Conquest, R. Leslie, &c.; Misses C. Farrell, Le Warren, &c., and Mrs. Bennett. Preceded, at 7.30, by BOOTS AT THE SWAN. Messrs. G. Conquest, E. B. Vincent, B. Shelton; Misses Jenny Lee, C. Farrell, and L. Dyson (with song). On Monday, December 2nd, the great Drama, by G. R. Sims and Wilson Barrett, THE GOLDEN LADDER.—Acting-manager, Mr. H. Sorr.

LYCEUM.

THE DEAD HEART:

A Story of the French Revolution.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 o'clock, THE DEAD HEART. Mr. HENRY IRVING, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Kate Phillips and Miss ELLEN TERRY.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, 10.0 to 5.0; seats also booked by letter or telegram. Carriages at 11.0.—LYCEUM.

AVENUE THEATRE.

Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.

EVERY EVENING at 8.30, Saturday Matinées at 2.0 o'clock, a New Opera Comique, in Three Acts, entitled LA PRIMA DONNA, composed by Tito Mattei, written by H. B. Farnie and Alfred Murray. Supported by Mesdames Laura Clement, Amelia Grahn, Alice Lethbridge, and Sara Palma; Messrs. Alec Marsh, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, Geo. Capel, Harry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. John Crook. Preceded, at 7.45, by CAUGHT AT LAST.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. Warde; Assistant Stage-manager, Mr. R. V. Shone. The whole produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open at 7.30.—MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.0 o'clock. Doors open 1.30. Box-plan open daily.

AVENUE THEATRE.—EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted), at 2.30, Special Engagement of the LONDON JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY, of Forty Performers (Proprietors, Messrs. Nolan and Fitzgerald), in a New Rustic Ballad Opera, entitled THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE, written by Hugh Foster. Music composed and arranged by John Fitzgerald. Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius.—Box-plan open Daily. Children half-price to all parts except gallery.—R. D'Albertson, Business-manager.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. ENRIQUE COLCHESTER.

Manager, Mr. GEORGE CLAREMONT.

MONDAY, November 25th, and during the week, will be performed J. B. Buckstone's Celebrated Drama, THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Preceded, at 7.30, by a Laughable FARCE. Doors open at 7.0. Popular prices.—MONDAY, December 2nd, Engagement of Mr. Hubert O'Grady's Company in THE FENIAN.

GRAND THEATRE, Islington.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.

NIGHTLY, at 7.25, Miss Bella Pateman, Mr. Robert Pateman, and their own

SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY,

in Henry Pettitt and G. R. Sims' New Realistic Drama, entitled

MASTER AND MAN.

Full of Powerful Situations and Great Effects. For Twelve Nights Only.—Business-manager, Mr. H. A. Freeman.

STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

MONDAY, November 25th, and during the Week only, Production of a Realistic Drama, entitled

THE RAILROAD OF LIFE,

In which Mr. A. MELVILLE (Proprietor and Manager), will appear as Ferret, a Detective.

New Scenery. Powerful Cast.

Commence, 7.30. Open 7.10. Early Doors 6.25.

FAUST UP TO DATE, one week, commencing December 2nd. Mr. Van Biene's Gaiety Company.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.

Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.

EVERY EVENING during the Week, at 7.0.—Production, for Six Nights only, of the celebrated Olympic Drama, THE YELLOW PASSPORT, dramatised from Victor Hugo's great novel by Henry Neville, Esq. Powerful Cast of Characters. VARIETIES: Signor Alberto, the Wizard King; Marie Collins, Fred Yarnold. Concluding with the favourite Farce, THE SECRET.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE, S.E.

Proprietor, Mr. D'ESTERRE.

A WEST-END THEATRE IN THE SOUTH.

The Most Handsome and Commodious Theatre in London.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.—Six Nights more of the World-renowned Princess's and Adelphi real English Drama, in Four Acts, entitled

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,

IT'S	by Charles Reade.	IT'S
NEVER	By Special Arrangement with	NEVER
TOO	Augustus Harris, Esq.,	TOO
LATE	who has secured	LATE
TO	the sole right to the	TO
MEND.	Play.	MEND.
IT'S	Cast of Characters unequalled.	IT'S
NEVER	Placed upon the Stage in the Most	NEVER
TOO	Complete Manner, for which	TOO
LATE	this Theatre is now celebrated.	LATE
TO	All the original	TO
MEND.	Princess's and Adelphi	MEND.
IT'S	Exciting Situations and Incidents,	IT'S
NEVER	and Great Realistic	NEVER
TOO	Scenic Effects.	TOO
LATE	Farm Life,	LATE
TO	Prison Life,	TO
MEND.	Australian Life.	MEND.

MONDAY, December 2nd, the Renowned Mohawk Minstrels.—On CHRISTMAS EVE will be produced an entirely New and Original Pantomime, entitled SWEET CINDERELLA AND PRINCE POPPITTO; or, Three Jolly Butcher Boys All of a Row. Written by Henri G. French, for which J. G. Briggs, Esq., has provided four elegant Ponies.

Acting-manager, Mr. T. Crawford.

PAVILION THEATRE, Mile End, E.

GRAND reception of the Latest London Success.—Every EVENING at 7.30, MY JACK, by Benjamin Landeck. Original Scenery, Sensational Effects, and supported by the following Powerful Company: Messrs. F. Pitt, Lilly, Sealby, Howell, Yates, Pearson, Bryne, Brunton, Cranston, H. Hampton, &c.; Mesdames Maude Elmore, Clifton, Brandon, &c.—Stage-manager, Isaac Cohen.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

MILE END, AND EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

GREAT SUCCESS of the PRESENT PROGRAMME.—HERCULES and SAMSON, the Strongest Men of the Nineteenth Century, the Majestic Marvels of Strength and Development. Hercules and Samson, Champion Strong Men of the World. Hercules and Samson have beaten all previous records in Feats of Strength; always open to accept challenges. Special Engagement and First Appearance of Miss Ada Webb, Champion Lady High Diver of the World, and Queen of the Crystal Tank. G. H. Chirgwin, the White-eyed (Original) Kaffir. Reproduction of the Successful Ballet, by Paul Valentine, entitled FLOWERS OF FANCY, Supported by Corps de Ballet and Fifty Coryphées. Reappearance of Miss Alcide Capitaine, the Heroine of the Lofty Wire. Tom and Lillie English, in their Variety Entertainment; Tregetour, Daisy Hughes, W. Crackles, Charles Chaplin, Stella De Vere, Ella Dean, J. W. Rowley, &c.—Doors open 7.30 side doors, 7.0, 3d. each extra.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE,

LONDON-ROAD, S.E.

Sole Proprietress, Mrs. J. J. POOLE.

CONSTANT CHANGES. Enormous Success.—November 25th and Every Evening, the Magnets, the Greatest Troupe of Lady Vocalists and Dancers in Europe; Professor Matthews' Goats, Wallis and Langton, the Wondrous Flying Dillons. Reproduction of WRECKUS, by the Lupino Troupe. The Great and only Chirgwin, Sweeney and Ryland, Gems of Comedy; George Belvere, Sisters Lyster, Charlie Ross, Frank Egerton, Edith French, Charles Osborne.—Saturdays, Extra Talent.—Manager, Mr. F. Law.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES,

COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.

Proprietor, Mr. W. RILEY.

JAMES FAWN, Charles Coborn, Walter Munroe. Special production of THE DRUDGE, supported by Fred Williams, Constance Moxon, E. Barwick, and Dora Douglass. Arthur Alexander, Julia Kent, the Mezzettis, Tom Bassett, Sisters Milton, Connie Melnotte, Marie Le Blanc, Hearn, Hume, and Hone, Sisters Lloyd, J. H. Kavanagh, Tom Fancourt, and others.—General-manager, Mr. E. V. Page.

COLLINS'S MUSIC HALL,

ISLINGTON GREEN, N.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HERBERT SPRAKE.

GRAND STAR COMPANY.—Charles Coborn, the Versatile Comedian; Kremser, the Aerobatic Marvel; Herbert Campbell, the Popular Comedian; Minnie Mario, Henri Clark, the Two Rowes, Sisters Govetti, Sisters Lloyd Lieutenant Frank Travis, Ada Reeve, Paul Pelham, Borelli Master Ford. The Mannons, "Uncle Yank's" Jolly Party.—Assistant-manager, Mr. E. S. Barnes.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE OF VARIETIES

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA STATION, PIMLICO).

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. WAKE.

JAMES and MARIE FINNEY, in their Marvellous Diving Exhibition; Gracie Mainstone, Dan Leeson, Sisters Cavendish, Curtis D'Alton, Franklin and Matthews, Daisy Le Roy Tom and Lily English, Minnie Mario, Karl Ostend, the Leonards, Daisy Hughes, and Rezene and Robini.

BEDFORD THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

MONDAY and Every Evening, James Taylor and Alexander's Company in THE MASON. Mannon's Company in UNCLE YANK. Professor Beaumont's Greek Mystery, the celebrated Owen Trio, Good Singers and Dancers; Miss Marie Le Blanche, Nellie Wilson, Maude Rivers, Sisters Davey, Funny Will Bint, Frank Egerton, W. C. Watson, Tom Bassett, the Brothers Horne, and Emily Tyndale, and others.—Director, Captain Haynes. Threepence allowed each person travelling by rail.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Bermondsey.

ON MONDAY NEXT, ALL GONE WRONG, by Harry Bruce's Combination. George Byford, George Beresford, the Pydoras, Grotesques. Great Success of Ryan and Richfield, Alf Rivers, the Comical Conroys, Lizzie Howard, Pat Carey, Sisters Cavendish, Folloy and Harvey Midgets, Sisters Maguire, Joe Cheevers, and others. Open at 7.0; Saturdays, 6.30.—To Benefit Societies; The Hall to be Let for Benefits.—Manager, Mr. Rodney Polglase.

MARLOW'S NEW PALACE OF VARIETIES

(Late BOW MUSIC HALL), BOW-ROAD, E.

MONDAY NEXT, November 25th, and during the Week, Ethel Victor, Charles Murray, Tom Bassett. Sketch, RUN TO EARTH, supported by Miss Emily Adams ("Wot's the odds as long as you're 'appy'") and Messrs. Spencer, Nelson, and Elliston. Specially arranged music by Mr. James Murray. Frank Backus, La Petite Angell, the Two MacNaughtons, Folloy and Harvey Midgets, Frank Coyle, Nelly Drew, Minnie Hardy, &c.—Special Reduction in Prices of Admission: Reserved stalls, 9d.; stalls, 6d.; balcony, 4d.—Doors open at 7.0, commence at 7.30.

QUEEN'S, Poplar.

Managers, F. and M. ABRAHAMS.

NOVEMBER 25th, and Every Evening.—The Browne-Kelly Combination in a new Sketch, entitled THE CLUB; or, My Wife's First Baby. The Ward Family, F. Matthews' Troupe of Rocky Mountain Goats, Edgar Granville, Newman and Downes, Palmer's Coloured Minstrels, Sailor Baylis, George and Katie Moore, Madge Kellie, Sisters Cavendish, Fred Herbert, Maxam and Cawthorne.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

"THE HOME OF BALLET."

OPEN EVERY EVENING at 7.45.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY at 8.30 and ASTREA at 10.30. Signorina Bessone, Madame Roffey, Mdlles. Spotti, Marie, Thurgate, and Mdlle. Sarasco. Varieties by SANDOW, the Marvellous Athlete, and Professor ATTILA; Miss Marie Coleridge, Rezene and Robini, Walter Munroe, Marie Graham, the Three Electrics, the Brothers Wilson, Marie Lloyd, James Fawn, and Harry Randall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SANDOW and Professor ATTILA are exclusively engaged, but can only remain in London for a Few Weeks.

ALHAMBRA.—A SPECIAL MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY Next, November 30th, when the Grand Ballet, ASTREA, will be presented, and on which occasion Herr SANDOW and Professor ATTILA will perform their Marvellous Athletic Feats, and various other Artists will appear.—Commencing at 2.30.

THE EMPIRE.

TWO BALLETS.—CLEOPATRA, at 8.42; at 10.45, THE PARIS EXHIBITION; in which Ballets Signorinas Palladino, Bettina De Sortis, Signor Albertieri, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi appear. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, comprising the Hanlon Voltas Troupe, Aerial Gymnasts; Don Juan A. Caicedo, the Colombian Marvel; Brothers Griffiths, Sweeney and Ryland, Herbert Campbell, Nellie Wilson, Curtis D'Alton. Grand Orchestra. Conductor, M. Leopold Wenzel.—Commence at 8.0. No free list.

LONDON PAVILION.

SAMSON, the Strongest Man on Earth, will Perform Every Evening at 10.30, commencing Monday, 25th November.

SAMSON and his Pupil, CYCLOPS, will Exhibit their Marvellous Feats of Strength Every Evening at 10.30, at the LONDON PAVILION.

LONDON PAVILION.—WALLENDA'S Pack of Enormous Boarhounds are the Largest and most Ferocious Dogs ever trained. Exclusively Engaged at the LONDON PAVILION.

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best and Most Entertaining Company of Variety Artists in London.—Samson, the Strongest Man on Earth, and Cyclops, his Pupil. Herr Wallenda's Pack of Enormous Boarhounds; Little Tich, the Funniest Artist on the Stage; Millis, the Novel Australian Ventriloquist; Charles Coborn, Mr. Ben Nathan (by Permission of Mr. George Edwardes, of the Gaiety Theatre), G. H. Macdermott, Sisters Levey, Sam Redfern, Brown, Leclerq, Newland, and Co., in THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, J. W. Hanson, the Larsen Troupe, Emily Spiller, Charles Ross, and the Belso Brothers, &c.

LONDON PAVILION, PICCADILLY, W. FRIDAY NEXT, November 29th. G. H. MACDERMOTT'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT. GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.

Reserved Seats and Private Boxes at Box-office, London Pavilion.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Macdermott, 130, Strand.

TROCADERO MUSIC HALL,

Mr. SAM ADAMS, Sole Responsible Manager.

MADAME VICTORINA, the Strongest Woman on Earth. This lady will appear at the Trocadero on Monday Next, and Every Evening, and perform her Stupendous and Startling Feats, eclipsing Samson, Sandow, and Cyclops. Professor James Finney and his Sister Marie, the Heroine of the Sensational Dive from London Bridge; the Avolos, in their Refined Musical Entertainment and Extraordinary Feats on the Horizontal Bar.

TROCADERO MUSIC HALL, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.—EVERY EVENING, Messrs. Walter Munroe, Arthur Alexander, Harry Bagge, E. C. Dunbar, Charles Chaplin, the Borani Brothers, and Sweeney and Ryland; Mesdames Louie Gilbert, Alice Harris, Lillie Ernest, Nellie Navette, Victoria Lytton, Madame Rose, Ventriloquist; and the Sisters Bilton.—Open at 7.30, commence at 8.0. Prices 6d. to £1 1s.—Mr. SAM ADAMS has the honour to announce that MATINEES will be given at the TROCADERO every SATURDAY. Additional Rows of Stalls have been provided. Programme and prices same as evening. Doors open 2.30, commence 3.0. Carriages at 5.30.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

EXCLUSIVE Engagement, at an enormous expense, of the Strongest Men in the World. The renowned Greek Gladiator, the Champion Græco-Roman Wrestler, Antonio Pierre, who challenges any man in the world to wrestle with him in the Græco-Roman style. £25 will be given to any one who can throw him. In addition to the above the management have secured Crest, the Great French Wrestler, who will wrestle with the Greek. Steadman, the Champion Scottish Wrestler, will wrestle with the famous Londen. Mr. Armstrong, of the "Sporting Life," will act as referee every evening.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—J. W. Rowley, the Marvellous Avolos, the Brothers Griffiths, Miss Frances Coventry, J. C. Chaplin, the Sisters Levey, Stanton, the Sisters Lloyd, W. Crackles, Mons. Tregetour, Marcelo and Millay, Miss Stella De Vere, Tom and Lily English, Miss Ella Dean.—Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open 7.30.

OXFORD.

ALL THE STARS IN LONDON.—The Beautiful Geraldine. THE BURGLAR Sketch. Funny Little Tich, Florrie Leybourne, Alice Leamar, Marie Colebridge, Brilliant Soprano; Leon Bridgman, Zanettos, Japanese; Sylvester, Tenor Robusto; Walter Stanton and Fighting Bantam, Kitty Clayton, Austin Rudd, and others.—Open Every Evening at 7.30; Grand Morning Performance every Saturday, at 2.30.

ROYAL, Holborn.

SPECIAL AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS.—First Appearance in England of Elizabeth Lyska, the famous Russian Child Giantess, 11 years old, 300lb. in weight, and over 7ft. high, the Greatest Phenomenal Wonder on Earth; Miss Finney, the Heroine of London Bridge, and Professor Finney, in their Marvellous Feats of Natation in a Specially Erected Tank; Sisters Milton, G. H. Macdermott, Belle Black, Ben Nathan, from the Gaiety Theatre; Kremse, the Marvel; Harry Day's Nautical Spectacle, New, Novel Mechanical Effects; Henri Clark, Leon Prevost, the Musical Wonder; Nellie Navette, Charles Ross, Nina Lind, Hercules and Samson, the Strongest Men of the 19th Century, and others.—Evenings at 7.30; Saturday Matinées, 2.30.—Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,

MOGUL TAVERN, 167, DRURY-LANE.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON.

MONDAY and Every Evening.—Zanetto Troupe of Marvellous Japanese Jugglers, Leo Dryden, Mons. Borelli, Four Magnets, Sisters Bilton, Bella and Bijou, Three Sisters McCarthy, Waldron, Watson, and Naylor, Walter Stanton, Sisters De Laine, Frances Coventry, Edith Manley, Sweeney and Ryland, Keegan and Elvin, &c.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,

CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, MILE END, E.

Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LUSBY.

PATHETIC Sketch, THE BURGLAR, introducing H. D. Burton and Nellie Moore. Comic Absurdity, KILLING INDIANS, by Brown, Newland, and Leclerq. Sisters Graham, American Sisters, Fred Herbert, Leo Dryden, Grotesque Gladiators, Sisters Preston, &c.—Open 7.15. Prices 6d. to £1 1s.; half-price at 9.0.—Manager, Wilton Friend.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES, Cambridge-road, Mile End, E.

BENEFIT of WILTON FRIEND,

General Manager.

NEXT TUESDAY, November 26th.

All the Stars in London.

Open at 6.30, in consequence of extreme length of Programme

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

of the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

at the ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Unqualified Success of the Anniversary Programme, all the New Songs and Comic Sketches having met with the approval of the large and fashionable audiences that have thronged the hall to repletion at each performance.

The Great and Universal Favourite Comedian,

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The Marvellous Male Soprano;

Mr. EUGENE STRATTON.

And the whole of the powerful staff of Comedians, including Peter Dwight, John Kemble, Tom Birchmore, appear in the New Entertainment.

Ninth Week of the extraordinary American Banjo Performer, Mr. P. C. SHORTIS,

With one accord pronounced to be the most brilliant and accomplished artist on this now popular instrument that has ever been heard in this country.

Tickets can be secured at Tree's Office, St. James's Hall.

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EVERY NIGHT at 8.0.

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EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3.0.

MOHAWKS.	ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,	SCOTTISH
MOHAWKS.	St. Andrew's Day,	FESTIVAL.
MOHAWKS.	Saturday, November 30th,	SCOTTISH
MOHAWKS.	National Music.	FESTIVAL.
MOHAWKS.	Scotch Songs.	SCOTTISH
MOHAWKS.	Scotch Ballads.	FESTIVAL.
MOHAWKS.	Scotch Glees, &c.	SCOTTISH
MOHAWKS.	Last Night at Home.	FESTIVAL.
MOHAWKS.	Elephant and Castle Theatre,	SCOTTISH
MOHAWKS.	Monday, December 2nd.	FESTIVAL.

NIAGARA IN LONDON.	COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS. Original Effects by Philippoteaux. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Luncheons and Teas at fixed Prices. Building properly Warmed. Admission, 1s.; no fees. 10.0 to 10.0. Praised by entire press. YORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER (St. James's Park Station). Second Year. Nearly One Million Visitors.

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Near Baker-street Station.

H.R.H. EMPRESS FREDERICK of GERMANY.—Portrait Models of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Mr. John Burns (taken from life), the late Mr. John Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, &c. Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities. Priceless Collection of Napoleonic Relics. Masterpieces of Eminent Painters. Organ Recitals at 12.0, 3.0, and 8.0 o'clock. Orchestra 3.0 to 5.0, and 7.30 to 10.0 p.m. Refreshments at Popular Prices.

P. T. BARNUM.—PORTRAIT MODEL (taken from life), and now added to MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789. Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Madame Tussaud's own hands. Mrs. Maybrick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger.—CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

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Important Information about Seats at Olympia:—We have taken out over 1,000 seats to gain ample space for comfort between all chairs, and the re-arrangement comprises 2,521 in Amphitheatre, at 1s.; 1,256 in Balcony, at 2s.; 2,150 in Balcony, at 3s.; 676 in Upper Dress Circle, at 4s.; 1,407 Stalls, at 5s.; 415 Stalls, at 6s.; 35 Boxes (six seats), at £2 5s., or single seats in them at 7s. 6d.; and 36 Boxes (six seats) at £3 3s., or single seats in them at 10s. 6d. Every Ticket Admits to every Department of the Exhibition, and with every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance.

Shilling Seats booked in advance just the same as those of higher price. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. There is no standing room. By booking in advance, admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed, no matter how late the holder comes. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 12, Piccadilly. Tickets secured one week in advance at Principal Booking Offices, and at our Official Offices at Olympia and 12, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At the Afternoon Exhibitions Children between 4 and 10 years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price except in shilling seats. Afternoon Performances most desirable for Ladies and Children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUPE from the Paris Exhibition, in the Theatre, at about 4.30 and 10.0. The Cannibals, from Terra Del Fuego, at frequent intervals; Elizabeth Lyska, the Russian Giantess; the Remarkable Wrestlers, specially engaged from Paris; the Wonderful Torikata Troupe, the Wonderful Delevenes, Stewart Dare, Emilie Tenafeldt, the Swedish Nightingale of 1889.

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Table d'Hôte Every Evening, from 5.0 and 8.0. Refreshments of every kind at popular prices.

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THE SECOND PASTEL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. Admission 1s., 10.0 to 6.0.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE ST. ANDREW'S ANNUAL SCOTCH BALLAD CONCERT, SATURDAY NEXT, November 30th, at 8.0.—Artistes: Miss MacIntyre, Miss Alice Young, and Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. J. Gilchrist, Mr. Walter Clifford, Mr. Gideon Duncan, and Mr. Brereton. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. The Glasgow Select Choir (conductor, Mr. J. Millar Craig) has been specially engaged for this festival concert, and will Sing a Choice Selection of National Scotch Melodies; conductors, Mr. J. Millar Craig and Mr. Sidney Naylor.—Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, the usual agents, and Basil Tree's Office, St. James's Hall.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. HENSCHEL, Conductor.

PROGRAMME of the SECOND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, November 28th, at 8.0:—Overture to "Oberon" (Weber); Symphony in D Minor (No. 4 Op. 120) (Schumann); "Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Op. 56A) (Brahms); Two Movements from the Symphonic Phantasy, "Aus Italien" (Op 16) (Rich. Strauss)—(a) On the Campagna (b) On the Shore at Sorrento (first time in England); "Huldigungs Marsch" (Wagner). Full Orchestra.—Tickets 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., of N. Vert, the usual agents, and at St. James's Hall.—N. VERT, 6, Cork-street, W.

DANCING.—The Hanover Rooms, 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W. Open Every Evening, at 7.0 o'clock. Most successful, central, best appointed, and largest Dancing Academy. Assemblies: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Waltz Night; Friday. Elementary Instruction, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lesson and practice, 1s. Most enjoyable, quickest, and thorough teaching. Private Lessons any time by appointment. Waltz Class daily, at 3.0.—PETIT BAL, Monday Next, 8.0. Tickets 2s.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—NATIONAL DOG SHOW at BIRMINGHAM.—On TUESDAY, December 3rd, a FAST EXCURSION, for one or five days, to OXFORD, Banbury, LEAMINGTON, Stratford-on-Avon, BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, &c., will leave PADDINGTON STATION at 7.25 a.m.

For full particulars see bills, which may be obtained at the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW and NATIONAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and OTHER DOGS.

On TUESDAY, December 3rd, a CHEAP EXCURSION for One and Five Days will leave LONDON (Euston, Broad-street, Willesden, Kensington, &c.) for BIRMINGHAM, Coventry, Leamington, Kenilworth, Warwick, Dudley, Dudley Port, Walsall, Wednesbury, and WOLVERHAMPTON.

For fares, times, and full particulars see handbills, which can be obtained at the Company's Stations and Town Receiving Offices, and at Messrs. Gaze and Son's Office 142, Strand, W.C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at CAMBRIDGE. TUESDAY, November 26th, a Cheap Day Excursion to CAMBRIDGE will leave Victoria (L.C.&D.) 7.30 a.m., Ludgate Hill 8.30, Moorgate-street 8.40, Aldersgate 8.42, Farringdon 8.44, King's Cross (G.N.) 9.5, Holloway 8.57, and Finsbury Park 9.11.

For Fares and full particulars see bills, to be obtained at Company's Town Parcels Receiving Offices and Stations, and of Messrs. Swan and Leach, 3, Charing Cross, and 32, Piccadilly Circus.

HENRY OAKLEY, General-manager.

King's Cross, November, 1889.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—CATTLE SHOW and DOG SHOW at Birmingham.—COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSION to BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, December 3rd, for One or Five Days, will leave St. Pancras 7.50 a.m., and Kentish Town 7.55.

Tickets and Bills may be obtained at the Midland Stations and Booking Offices; and from THOMAS COOK and SON, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 82, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand; and front of St. Pancras Station, Euston-road.

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This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and further developing the business of Messrs. H. H. Warner and Co., of Rochester, New York, and elsewhere. Mr. H. H. Warner is the sole proprietor of the proprietary preparations known as Warner's "Safe" Remedies, Warner's "Log Cabin" Remedies, and Warner's "Safe" Yeast, together with the various properties and businesses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Australia.

These preparations are sold in almost every part of the civilised world. In the United States, where they have been longest before the public, the total number of voluntary testimonials received is almost beyond belief. The large profits derived from proprietary medicines are well known.

UNITED STATES.—On the 1st of September, 1879, Mr. Warner commenced the manufacture of the now famous Warner's "Safe" Remedies, the sales of which have since steadily grown, and have amounted in the United States alone for the seven years and eleven months ending 1st August, 1889, to £2,132,067 15s. 5d., the net profit during the first seven years of that period, up to the date of the last stock-taking prior to the examination of the books by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., having been £615,913 19s. 10d.

PROPERTIES, TRADE MARKS, &c.

The magnificent fire-proof building in Rochester, N.Y., especially constructed for this business, of brick, iron, and plate-glass, eight stories in height, and having three and one-tenth acres of flooring (3,478,379 cubic feet of storage room) is freehold, and will be conveyed free from incumbrances. It is fitted with most modern appliances and machinery for carrying on the business.

The premises in London, Toronto, Melbourne, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Pressburg are held on short tenancies.

The Trade Names and Marks, which are registered in the principal countries, are of great importance and value.

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE.

The books of the Vendor have been examined by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. the well-known firm of Chartered Accountants, and the following is the Certificate given by them:—

41, Coleman-street, London, E.C., November 1st, 1889.

We have examined the books of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, U.S., for the period of seven years, from August 31st, 1881, to August 31st, 1888, and find that for that period the total sales of the "Safe" Remedies in the United States amounted to 9,356,303·77 dols., and the profits amounted to 2,985,082·87 dols., or a yearly average of 426,440 dols., or at 4·86 dols. per £, = £89,416.

The total sales in Canada from the commencement of business there in 1883, to December 31st, 1888 (a period of six years), amounted to 457,993·16 dols., and the profits 85,248·18 dols., or a yearly average of 14,207 dols. = £2,299.

The total sales in Australia, according to the returns received from the commencement of business there in May, 1885, to April 30th, 1888 (a period of three years) amounted to £83,329 11s. 11d., and the profits amounted to £37,579 11s. 11d., or a yearly average of £12,526 10s. 8d., those for the last year of the period amounting to £25,289.

Branches of the business were established in London in 1886, in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1886, and in Pressburg, Hungary, in 1888, and a considerable sum has been expended in connection therewith.

The sales in England and Germany have been as follows:—

IN ENGLAND.

For 11 months ending 31st December,	1886 ...	£12,300	7	2
" 12 " "	1887 ...	42,679	5	10
" 12 " "	1888 ...	62,727	7	1

IN GERMANY.

For 6 months ending 31st December,	1886 ...	43,302·25	mks.
" 12 " "	1887 ...	199,222·77	"
" 12 " "	1888 ...	251,626·14	"

In October, 1885, Mr. Warner commenced the manufacture, as a separate business, of Warner's "Safe" Yeast, and in October, 1887, he commenced introducing Warner's "Log Cabin" Remedies. A very large amount of expense has been incurred in advertising these articles, the net outlay on the "Safe" Yeast business to December 31st, 1888, having amounted to 307,068·19 dols., and on "Log Cabin" Remedies to August 31st, 1889, to 316,294·34 dols.

(Signed) TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP, and CLARKE.

The certified average annual net profits of the "Safe" Remedies in the United States for 7 years, as shown above, have been...	£89,416
The certified average annual net profits of the "Safe" Remedies in Canada for 6 years have been...	2,929
The certified average annual net profits of the "Safe" Remedies in Australia for 3 years have been ...	12,526
Together	£104,871
Add annual profit (guaranteed for three years from 31st July, 1889, by Mr. Warner) from the manufacture and sale of "Log Cabin" Remedies and "Safe" Yeast	15,000
	£119,871

This estimate includes nothing for the profits to be derived from the businesses established in England, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, which may reasonably be expected to largely increase the annual net profits in the future.

The Annual Interest on £150,000 Debentures at 6 per cent. will require	£9,000
The Annual Dividend on £200,000 Preference Shares at 8 per cent. will require	16,000
A dividend of, say, 15 per cent. on £350,000 Ordinary Shares will absorb...	52,500
Together	£77,500

Leaving, on the above estimate of profit, which is believed to be moderate and safe, and with capabilities of material extension, a surplus of £42,371 available for the formation of a Reserve Fund, paying off Debentures, or for further Dividend on the Ordinary Shares, as may hereafter be decided.

The price to be paid by the Company for the entire business as a going concern, to be taken over as from 31st July, 1889, including the goodwill, trade names and marks, prescriptions and recipes, freehold and leasehold properties and buildings in America and elsewhere, fixed and movable plant and machinery, fixtures and utensils at Rochester, N.Y., and the different branch houses, cash in hand and at bankers, the stock-in-trade (consisting of wholly and partly manufactured stock, raw material, and advertising matter), furniture and all property used in connection with the businesses, together with the benefit of all current contracts entered into by Mr. Warner in relation thereto, is £700,000, payable as to

£50,000 in Debentures—		Being one-third of each issue, and the largest amount permitted by the Rules of the London Stock Exchange.
66,660 in Fully-paid Preference Shares		
116,660	" Ordinary Shares	
166,680 in Cash or Preference and Ordinary Shares, or part of each at the option of the Company, and		
300,000 in Cash.		
£700,000		

The Company will not take over any of the liabilities of the Vendor prior to 31st July, 1889.

Subject to the charge to be given to the Railway Share Trust and Agency Company, Limited, as Trustees for the Debenture Holders, the freehold property at Rochester, N.Y., will be conveyed to an American Corporation, to be formed in New York State, under the control of this Company, or in such other form as may be advised, to comply with the laws of the State of New York.

Mr. Warner, who has personally superintended the growth of the business to its present dimensions, and who only desires to be partly relieved of the exacting claims upon his time and attention which the exclusive ownership of a concern of such magnitude involves, retains as large an interest in the different securities of the Company as the Rules of the Stock Exchange permit, and has agreed to act as Managing Director for a term of five years, not receiving any remuneration in any year unless the net profits amount to £117,000, and then only out of the surplus profits in excess of that sum, and has further agreed while acting in that capacity to hold at least 5,000 of the Ordinary Shares of the Company, of the par value of £50,000. Provisions have been inserted in the contract of purchase for the protection of the Company against opposition in trade on his part.

The various departments and branches will be carried on as heretofore under the same experienced managers and competent assistants.

All costs and charges incidental to the registration and formation of the Company up to and including the allotment of shares, as well as the expense of [illegible]

for a portion of the Shares and Debentures now offered, will be kept by the Vendor.

It is intended to apply for a Stock Exchange Quotation in due course.

The following agreement has been entered into:—Dated 21st November, 1889, between Hulbert Harrington Warner, the Vendor, of the first part, the London and Colonial Finance Corporation, Limited, of the second part, and the Company of the third part, a copy of which and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Accountants' Certificate, and the Form of Trust Deed and Debenture may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

There are in addition the ordinary Trade Contracts incidental to the business, which are too numerous to specify, and also various Underwriting Agreements between the London and Colonial Finance Corporation, Limited, and other persons, to none of which the Company is a party, guaranteeing subscriptions for part of the Shares and Debentures of the Company, and an Agreement dated 12th November, 1889, between the London and Colonial Finance Corporation, Limited, and Messrs. Coates, Son, and Co., respecting their remuneration and commission as brokers. Applicants for Shares will be deemed to have had notice of such Agreements, and to have waived the insertion in this Prospectus of further particulars with reference thereto, whether under Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867, or otherwise.

Full Prospectus with Forms of Application can be obtained at the Temporary Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

London, 21st November, 1889.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS OPENS on TUESDAY, 26th November, and will be CLOSED the same day at or before 4.0 p.m. for TOWN, and the FOLLOWING MORNING for the COUNTRY.

HARRODS STORES (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £141,400

Divided into 140,000 Ordinary Shares and 1,400 Founders' Shares of £1 each.

After payment in each year of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, the surplus profits, subject to the provision of a reserve fund, will be divisible in equal moieties between the holders of the Ordinary and Founders' Shares.

The whole of the Founders' Shares and £75,000 of the Ordinary Shares have already been subscribed at par, in accordance with the terms of this prospectus, and will be allotted in full, and subscriptions are now invited at par for the balance of the Ordinary Shares, payable as follows:—

1s. on Application.
10s. on Allotment.

DIRECTORS:

A. J. NEWTON, Esq. (Chairman), 6, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Chairman, Empire Palace, Limited).
JAMES BAILEY, Esq. (Proprietor of Bailey's Hotel and South Kensington Hotel).
H. BENNETT, Esq. (Marler and Bennett, Estate Agents), Sloane-street, S.W.
F. H. HARVEY-SAMUEL, Esq., 1, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
WILLIAM JOSEPH LAMB, Esq., 7, Philpot-lane, E.C.

BANKERS:

The LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E.C., and Branches.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

BROKERS:

Messrs. ELLIS and CO., 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS, and CO., 4, Lothbury, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.):
Mr. OLELAND HEYWOOD.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
47, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to take over, carry on, and extend the well-known Harrod's Stores, in the Brompton-road.

The business, which was originally established by the father of Mr. C. D. Harrod, the present Vendor, has steadily and of late years rapidly developed; the sales for the year ended Good Friday, 1889, amounted to £401,143, and except for the state of Mr. Harrod's health, which makes the step imperative, the opportunity of acquiring this business would not have presented itself.

The Company acquires the valuable and extensive leasehold premises in the Brompton-road, which are chiefly held for an unexpired term of forty-seven years, at the aggregate moderate rent of £1,635 a year; also the extensive warehouses on the east side of Queen's Gardens, Richmond Gardens, and New Court, embracing a large area. These premises, a portion of which are sublet at about £400 per annum, are not only sufficiently commodious to carry on the present business, but afford ample accommodation for a large increase in the volume of trade which may confidently be looked for.

The Stores are admirably situated, having an extensive frontage to a most important thoroughfare, and adjacent to perhaps the largest residential neighbourhood of London.

The great advantage which, as compared with other similar undertakings this Company will enjoy, is that the Stores are free to the public, and unfettered by any restrictions as to tickets or otherwise.

The shares of the leading Co-operative Stores and Societies can only be held and dealt in by a limited class. The shares of this Company will have the great advantage of being marketable among the general public, although it is anticipated that they will be largely held by persons contributing to the trade of the Company, with a view to obtain the full benefit of the co-operative system by participating in the profits.

Thus a business of this kind readily lends itself to being conducted on co-operative principles; is at once proved by the striking success of other similar companies, such as the Civil Service Stores Supply Association, the Army and Navy Stores, and others, the shares of which command large premiums and yield large and increasing dividends to the shareholders.

Mr. Harrod's business is mainly in provisions and articles of daily household use, and not, therefore, liable to the fluctuations attending a business which is subject to the influences of fashion.

The books of the Vendor have been examined by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co. the well-known accountants; and in their report they say that the net profits of the business for the three years ended Good Friday, 1889, showed an average of nearly £10,000 per annum, and that the net profits for the last year, after allowing for depreciation, were £17,344, while to pay 8 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares will require only £11,200.

The turnover for the current year has again increased by over £400 a week, and, with the evidence of increasing trade before them, the Directors consider that a annual net profit of £20,000 may soon be anticipated. Such a result would not only suffice to pay the 8 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary Shares, but subject to the provision for the establishment of a Reserve Fund, would leave available a surplus of £8,800, or sufficient out of the proportion attributable to the holders of the Ordinary Shares to pay them a further dividend of nearly 3 per cent., while, in the course of a few years, there is every reason to suppose that the turnover and profits of the Company will reach figures sufficient to pay even larger dividends.

The price to be paid by the Company for the entire properties, including plant, machinery, horses, vans, harness, fixtures, fittings, furniture of every description, the extensive leasehold premises above mentioned, and the goodwill, is £100,000, while the stock is to be taken over at cost.

The Vendor has consented to divide with the Company the profits made since the last stock taking, and the Company's share has been fixed at the agreed sum of £5,000, which will be more than required to cover all expenses of the formation of the Company.

The capital of the Company will be sufficient to pay the purchase price, and provide, considering the nature of the business, ample working capital.

The business is acquired from the 2nd December, and from that date until taken over it will be carried on by the Vendor for the benefit and on account of the Company.

Arrangements have been made with the Vendor's present Manager, Mr. Smart, by which his services as Manager have been secured to the Company for a period of seven years.

The Founders' Shares have all been applied for, and will be allotted in full to the applicants, who, in consideration thereof, have provisionally subscribed the whole of the Ordinary Shares now issued, but except to the amount of the above mentioned £75,000 Ordinary Shares, no preference in the allotment will be given to these applications.

The Company will thus be enabled to commence its business with the subscription of the whole of the share capital assured.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The purchase is made direct from Mr. Harrod, and the Company will have the very unusual advantage of commencing business without having its undertaking weighted with the profits of an intermediate Vendor.

A large number of Contracts respecting the leases of the premises, purchase and sale of goods, &c., but in no way relating to the promotion of the Company, are always current. These it is impossible to specify, and applicants will be deemed to have waived any obligation there may be to set out particulars of these, either under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The only other Contracts which have been entered into, are:—Contract dated 21st November, 1889, between Charles Digby Harrod, of the one part, and Harrod's Stores, Limited, of the other part; and a Contract dated the 21st November, 1889, between the Company of the one part, and William George Smart, of the other part, regarding his appointment as Manager.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the London and County Banking Company, Limited, or their branches, with a remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

If the whole amount applied for by the applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Application will be made for a quotation on the Stock Exchange.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, the above-mentioned Contracts for Sale, the Contract with Mr. Smart, together with the report of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., can be inspected at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

London, 22nd November, 1889.

The People.

Offices: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.*

STRIKES AND PRICES.

There can be no doubt whatever that if the present "labour movement," as it is called, develops much further and extends itself to other branches of industry besides those which have been already affected by it, the consequences to the public in general will be very serious. When we say that, we use the term "serious" advisedly. We do not thereby mean to imply that the consequences to which we refer will be altogether consequences of serious evil. They will not. Neither, on the other hand, will they be consequences of unmixed good. But, whether for good or evil,—and there will be an element of both the one and the other—the results of such an extension of the "labour movement" will be manifold, remarkable, and, in a word, serious. In putting the state of things before our readers we desire to be perfectly dispassionate. The *People* is for the people, and as such it cannot perceive any advantage to be gained for the people by assuming an attitude of hostility to capital or to capitalists, or in egging on the representatives of labour to injudicious attacks upon either the one or the other. Capital and labour must march hand in hand towards the distant goal of the social and material perfection of the people. If they part company, and strive to go their own separate ways, the result can only be the strife of classes and the decline both of the commercial supremacy of the nation and of the well-being of the individual members of it. We therefore wish to call the attention of our readers to both sides of the question with strict impartiality, so that they may see what the people have gained, and what they may still gain, by this movement; and also to point out what they will lose, and how they will lose it, should wrong counsels prevail.

In every department of industry in which the policy of strike has been pursued it has been justified by complete success. Since the "dockers" succeeded in gaining their point, the lightermen, the bakers, the employés of the gas company at Bristol, and the North Metropolitan Tramway men have all got what they wanted. The masters, after a show of resistance, have invariably ended by granting in full the demands of their employés; and from the point of view of the leaders of the movement all has gone as merrily as a marriage bell. Moreover, in the coal and iron industries there have been, for some time past, continuous rises in wages, and, in short, there is every likelihood that scarcely a trade or department of industry will not be affected by similar attempts on the part of the men to ameliorate the conditions of their lives. Considered in itself, all this is so much clear gain. Every shilling which the working man can add to an income, which is in too many cases lamentably insufficient, is a blessing which scarcely the most selfish will have the heart to begrudge him. Every hour taken off the excessive length of the daily toil of thousands of working men is, in itself, a subject for congratulation of the sincerest sort. So far, then, the "labour movement" has been an unmixed success, and it is not surprising that the men who have not yet taken advantage of the flood tide of popular sympathy which supported the wretchedly paid dock labourers should be eager to obtain for themselves similar improvements in their position.

But there is another side to the picture, and one which it is useless to pretend not to perceive. Increased wages are very beneficial in themselves. But how will it be if the demands of the men employed in a particular trade should result in a general rise in price of some article which is in universal demand in every household in the country? Let us take an instance—and a very remarkable instance it is. The journeymen bakers of the metropolis have scored a victory over the masters. What happened? The master bakers of South London unanimously resolved, at a meeting held on Wednesday, that from and after Monday week the price of the quartern loaf should be increased from fivepence to fivepence halfpenny, that increase being necessary to give the master bakers a fair living price. Here, then, we have a direct result of the victory of the journeyman bakers. Success on the part of the workmen in other industries will inevitably be attended by similar results. A rise in the wages of the employés of the gas companies will mean a rise in the cost of gas. Improvement in the position of railway men must necessarily involve an increase in the cost of travelling. The same is true of the omnibus and tramway companies. One leading company has, indeed, declared that to grant in full the demands of its men would mean an annual expenditure of £15,000, in addition to the present cost of working the concern. And since the profits at present made are only half that amount, there would be nothing before the company but liquidation. In this case, therefore, and, doubtless, in many others, a considerable increase in wages or reduction of hours of labour would only result in the men being thrown out of work altogether. Coal, again, has risen in price, and will rise still higher, with the rise in wages. And coal is an article regarding which neither rich nor poor can view the fluctuations of the market with indifference. Steel and iron, too, are metals which must, by their prices, regulate the cost of workmen's tools, in the making of which they are so largely employed. So that a rise in the price of steel and iron will touch the working man nearly. In a word, the questions of strikes and of prices are intimately and indissolubly connected. While, therefore, it is true that wages have risen, and probably will rise in other departments of labour, it is necessary not to be blind to the fact that there is another side to that pleasing picture.

Sir Edward Guinness has earned the gratitude of the public both in London and Dublin by his munificent gift of a quarter of a million for providing improved dwellings for the poorest class of the community. And the two capitals should be all the more grateful, inasmuch as they often miss their fair share of the benefactions of the wealthy. The men who make their money in our great cities are too much given, as a rule, to spending it outside them—especially that portion of their wealth which they devote to the good of others. Many a man endows a charitable institution in the neighbourhood of his country seat, and forgets the infinitely greater needs of our great cities of population. Whether, however, Sir Edward Guinness's princely gift will do all the good intended may be doubted. It has been proved before, and will probably be proved again, that the class which most require cheap and sanitary house room are impatient of the necessary regulations, and that when they consent to accept these they are unsatisfactory tenants. Comfort and cheapness are much more likely to attract the well-to-do artisan, the clerk, and the shop assistant, and managers of artisans' dwellings can scarcely be blamed for preferring the best tenants they can get. It is only by a gradual course of educating upwards that the very lowest of the working classes can be brought to see where their own interests lie in this matter. Nevertheless, though it may not do all that can be wished, the Guinness gift is a noble and useful act of philanthropy.

The commissioner of police is certainly not to be congratulated upon the latest development of his general policy of letting the public take care of itself. A proposed boxing tournament at the Royal Agricultural Hall has been abandoned on the ground that the Commissioner has declined to permit the police to keep order, for the future, at boxing entertainments. We suppose that it is within the scope of Mr. Monro's authority to do this; but we decline altogether to recognise any grounds, either of common sense or of logic, for such a prohibition. It is not disputed that the presence of the blackguard element which hangs on to the skirts of every kind of sport renders it impossible to bring off an important boxing match unless the police be present and do their duty. Neither can it be denied that boxing matches are strictly legal. That being so, the respectable sporting public have a right to ask that, in return for payment of a police rate, they shall receive police protection when present at a lawful form of public entertainment. Mr. Monro has no more moral right to withdraw his men from boxing matches than the local authorities would have to refuse to keep order on a racecourse. The London public have a right to protection in the pursuit of their lawful amusement.

A SITE FOR A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A movement is to be set on foot in North London to arrange, if possible, for the erection of a technical institute on the grounds of "Fairseat," which Sir Sydney Waterlow has just given to London. The land is on the border of three parishes, St. Pancras, Islington, and Hornsey, and it is thought that some of the charity funds would be available for such a purpose.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER IN SHEFFIELD.

A glass-cutter, named Albert John Stringer, aged 22, on Wednesday night made a desperate and all but successful attempt to murder his wife, Laura Stringer, aged 20. There had been a quarrel, resulting in Mrs. Stringer leaving her husband to reside with her parents, taking her baby with her. On Wednesday night her husband suddenly presented himself while they were having tea, snatched a carving-knife from the table, and seizing his wife, stabbed her five times, gashing her throat and cutting off part of her right ear. Her mother, in defending her, was also stabbed, though not severely, and the baby, which the wife had in her arms, was cut. The police were promptly at the house, where they found the wife bleeding profusely and the husband on the floor. After stabbing his wife he had plunged the carving-knife in his own throat, inflicting a deep though not mortal wound. The wife's injuries were immediately attended to, and it is expected that she will recover, though much weakened by loss of blood. Stringer is in custody.—The accused was brought before the magistrates on Thursday and remanded.

SAFETY OF STANLEY.

Arrival at Mpwapwa.

Important Discovery.

The following telegram concerning Stanley was received in London on Thursday and communicated to the Foreign Office:—"Zanzibar, November 21.—Following news from Stanley arrived at Mpwapwa, 10th November.—Fifty-fifth day from Victoria Nyanza, and 188th from Albert Nyanza. Europeans present: Stairs, Nelson, Jephson, Parke, Bonny, Hoffman, Emin Pasha and daughter, Casati, Marco, and Fathers Grault and Schinze, of Algerian mission. Proposed leaving 12th, and reach coast viâ Hemba Mwemi. Stanley says he has made unexpected discovery of real value to Africa in the extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the south-west. The utmost southerly reach of this extension is south latitude 2deg. 45min., and brings the Victorian Sea within 155 miles from Lake Tanganyika, and that the area of the lake is 26,900 square miles. All letters and news now pass through German hands."

Reception of the News at Berlin.

News has been received in Berlin of the safe arrival of Stanley and Emin Pacha at Mpwapwa, in the territories of the German East African protectorate, after a successful battle with the Mahdists. The intelligence has been everywhere received with great satisfaction, as setting at rest all doubt upon the matter.—The *Reichsanzeiger* has published Captain Wissmann's last report to the Imperial Chancellor, dated Mpwapwa, October 13th. In this report the Reichs Commissary says:—On October 11th four soldiers from Stanley and one from Emin Pacha arrived here. They had left Stanley about September 10th at Usukuma, on the Isanga river, situated at 3deg. 30min., and including nine resting days had travelled westward of Tuzu (Wilson and Fisher's route), viâ Uweriweri and Northern Ugogo, reaching this place (Mpwapwa) in thirty-three days. They stated that Emin Pacha, with Captain Casati, a hundred Soudanese soldiers, many people, and much ivory, and Stanley and six Europeans, whose names I understood to be Nelson, Jephson, Stairs, Dr. Parke, Bonny, and William, with 240 Zanzibaris, had started immediately after them, and, therefore, after my calculation, will reach Mpwapwa about the 20th of November.

Fighting the Madhists.

Emin Pacha and Stanley are said to have had repeated engagements with the Madhists advancing from the north, to have beaten them, and even to have captured the Madhi's large banner. The greater portion of Emin's soldiers, said my informants, insisted that their way should lie homeward and not towards the south, and they added that Emin had placed his stations under the command of two Egyptian officers. Of any movement among the Senoussi the messengers knew nothing, and just as little about Khartoum and Abyssinia. Mpwapwa is the most important junction point of caravan routes in all Africa. Captain Wissmann adds:—"The English missionaries at Mpwapwa, Kisokwe, and Mamboia, who are certainly on good terms with the natives, but defenceless against Bushiri's attacks, are in need of protection till Bushiri's fate is determined. In case of a removal of such protection the missionaries would have to be summoned to withdraw. With regard to the neighbouring tribes, the Masia will never do any harm to the station, while the Wahehe, a horde of thieves with only a few rifles, with whom Bushiri is perhaps in hiding, will have to be kept in check. I have chosen the northern route, which leads over Mamboia, for my return to the coast. I expect to be in Bagamoyo at the beginning of November."

DISTRESSING CASE AT KILBURN.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Harriett Farnell, 30, was charged with attempting to murder her two children, one aged 4 years and the other 4 months. Mr. Forrest Fulton prosecuted for the Public Prosecutor; Mr. Paul Taylor and Mr. Ernest Beard appeared for the defence.—The accused was a respectable married woman, and lived with her husband at Kilburn. On the 20th of October, during her husband's absence, an alarm was given, and on the police going into the house, they found the two children in an almost dying state, with a cord tied round their necks very tight. The prisoner was in a wild and excited state, and she told the constable that it would be better to let the children die. She also said that she had seen a ghost a day or two before, and that it would be better for the children to die than to let "Jack the Ripper" get hold of them. She had always previously been a kind and affectionate mother.—The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, but she was ordered to be detained.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Inman liner City of New York arrived off Queenstown early on Thursday morning with her port engines disabled. She reported that when 1,400 miles west of Queenstown the crank pin of her port shaft broke, and she was obliged to steam with her starboard engine only. Fine weather fortunately prevailed until Tuesday, when a strong breeze blew from the southward, with a high sea. Considering her partially disabled state, the huge vessel has steamed quickly since the accident—375, 382, 352, and 316 miles respectively being each day's running. Upon her arrival off Queenstown so heavy a sea was running that the tender could not communicate with the liner, and she consequently proceeded for Liverpool at five o'clock with her 500 bags of mails and all her passengers.

STRICTNESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Division on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Butt had on the list for hearing six common jury actions, but five of these were struck out, as, when they were called on, it was stated that the witnesses had not yet arrived. This was explained, in some instances, owing to the fact that the trains in the country cases would not arrive until after eleven o'clock. His lordship pointed out that in such cases the witnesses ought to be in London overnight. Later on it was stated that some of the cases were ready, but Mr. Justice Butt refused to reinstate them after having been struck out. If he made a concession to one he must make it to all. If he were not strict in such matters he would never have a case ready for trial.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the hearing of the case of Temperley v. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company was concluded on Wednesday. The plaintiffs, shipowners, of London and Newcastle, sued the defendant company, of Jarrow, for damages, laid at £15,000, for an alleged breach of contract in not delivering a large steamship in December last year. The defendants denied the breach, and submitted that even if there had been a breach the damages claimed were excessive. Mr. Cohen, Q.C., Mr. Barnes, Q.C., and Mr. Chitty were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Bucknill, Q.C., being for the defendants. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Cave, without a jury, and occupied about four days. His lordship held that there had been a breach of contract, and in arriving at the amount of damages, he found that the plaintiffs, if they had gone into the market when the defendants refused to deliver, would have had to pay £32,000 for a similar vessel to be delivered six months later. He thereupon entered judgment for the plaintiffs for £7,250, with costs, being the difference between the contract price and the market price when the defendants refused to deliver, and £2,000 in respect of the profits which the vessel might have earned for the plaintiffs if she had been built and delivered by the defendants.

Attention having been called to a statement made by Lord Londonderry that it was "impossible to govern Ireland without exceptional legislation," his lordship has caused a reply to be made in defence of the Government policy, and adding that it is his firm conviction that as long as a considerable portion of the Irish nation openly advocate resistance to the law by violent and criminal means, it would be impossible to govern the country without enforcing the provisions of the present Crimes Act.

THE ALLEGED THEFTS BY AN ACTRESS.

At the Marylebone Police Court, Louie West, an actress, of White Conduit-street, Islington, was brought up on remand, before Mr. De Rutzen, charged with stealing a silver cigar-box. Mr. Edmund Hinton, solicitor, prosecuted for the London and North-Western Railway Company.—The evidence was that prisoner was loitering about Euston Station and was watched by Detective Johnson, of the railway company's police, who saw her take a parcel from a truck. She was making off with the parcel when he arrested her.—A witness proved that the box was ordered from a London firm to an address at 56, King-street, Manchester.—Detective-sergeant Collins, S Division, made inquiries, and at the prisoner's home found a large quantity of property which had turned out to have been stolen.—The prisoner was further charged with stealing, from the Great Northern Railway, towels, seventeen tablecloths, twenty-seven dinner napkins, twelve glass cloths, worth £3 16s. 6d., the property of the company; also with stealing a box and its contents, worth £6, the property of Kate Hutton, of the Imperial Café, St. Peter's-street, Hereford. Mr. Inman, solicitor, prosecuted for the Great Northern Company, and he called evidence to show that the table linen was sent from Freeling-street, Caledonian-road, to King's Cross, where it was stolen. When Sergeant Collins searched the prisoner's room he found some of the stolen property, which he now produced, and which Chief-superintendent Parish, of the Great Northern police, identified as the company's property. The linen bore the marks of the Leeds dining-room.—In another case Miss Kate Hutton said she arrived from Stoke at Euston Station, and, having had some conversation with the prisoner in the waiting-room, the witness left to go to the telegraph office, and on her return the prisoner was gone and the witness's box was missing. Some of the contents of that box were now found in pawn, and the tickets were found in the prisoner's room.—There was another charge against the prisoner of stealing a leather bag and its contents, valued at £10, belonging to the Rev. W. O. Wilson, rector of Hurstfield, Somersetshire.—It was shown that the reverend gentleman was at Liverpool-street Station on the 25th of September and put his bag under a seat. He left the waiting-room to look for a friend, and on returning found that the bag was gone. The bag was found by Sergeant Collins in the prisoner's room, and the pawntickets he got possession of enabled him to recover the remainder of the peoseoutor's property.—Mr. De Rutzen committed the prisoner to take her trial on the several charges preferred against her.

A CONTUMACIOUS BANKRUPT.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, John Reed, a retired fat dealer and picture merchant, of Burton-crescent, Euston-road, appeared before Mr. Registrar Linklater upon his adjourned public examination. The case presented some extraordinary features. Reed had stated that in 1875 a Mrs. Thomas, of Exeter, handed over to him a sum of £4,500 for the benefit of an infant child, Rosina Thomas, which money he duly invested in house property; but in examination it appeared that the deeds were all in his own name, and they had been given to a solicitor who was dead, and no evidence of the trust was in existence. As Reed did not surrender, Mr. Linklater issued a warrant, and he was locked up, when a sum of £228 was found on him. He was consequently brought up in custody for further examination. Mr. Herbert Reed appeared for a creditor, and proceeded to examine the bankrupt. During the examination the bankrupt was repeatedly cautioned by the registrar to behave himself properly, or he should refer him to the chief judge (Mr. Justice Cave).—Mr. Reed asked the bankrupt whether he was in business for himself in 1868, and the bankrupt replied that he was, and made more money by it than ever the counsel did.—Counsel asked whether the bankrupt had not stated to Mr. Willis in the Queen's Bench Division that he (the bankrupt) had more money about him then than he (Mr. Willis) could carry.—The bankrupt replied that he did say so.—The Registrar: Where is it?—The Bankrupt: I've got it right enough.—The Registrar: Where is it?—The Bankrupt: I've got it; it is nothing to do with you.—The bankrupt declining to give any further answer, the case was referred to the chief judge.—Upon the case coming before Mr. Justice Cave, Mr. Reed narrated the facts, stating that he believed the story was a pure fiction, and was made for the purpose of preventing the bankrupt's creditors getting their money. In 1882 he had sworn in evidence that the sum given him by Mrs. Thomas was £1,000, and that it was for the benefit of a child named Catherine Thomas.—The Judge (to the bankrupt): Have you anything to say why you should not go to prison?—The Bankrupt: You can do just as you like.—The Judge: Well, you must go to prison.—The Bankrupt: Well, I am trustee for this child, and it has nothing to do with my affairs.—The Judge: Are you going to answer this question?—The Bankrupt: The money does not belong to my creditors.—The Judge: There must be an order for committal. The committal will be for six months, unless he sooner purges his contempt and submits himself to be examined.—The bankrupt was then removed by a warder who had brought him from Holloway, and who had with him the money found on the bankrupt, which his lordship ordered should be retained by the authorities.

A FATAL PIPE OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at the Poplar Town Hall on the body of Mary M'Cabe, aged 60, the wife of a labourer living at 9, Ferry-street, Poplar, who was burned to death in the fire which broke out at that address a few nights ago.—John M'Cabe, the husband, stated that feeling rather ill he went to bed at 9.30 the other night, leaving his wife sitting in the chair in the back room. He had previously put the lamp out, leaving only a candle burning. About 10.30 he awoke, and, finding the deceased was not in bed, he got up to see where she was. A light was burning under the door, and, thinking it was the deceased coming upstairs with the candle, he opened the door and then saw that the place was in flames. He ran downstairs, where he saw his wife lying on the floor with her clothes alight. Seizing some wrappers, he threw them over her to extinguish the flames, and then ran out for help. The next door neighbour came in, and the police and firemen arrived and extinguished the fire.—By the Coroner: His wife used to smoke a pipe at times. There was no one in the house but he and his wife. He could not explain how the fire originated, but the chair she was sitting on was burnt. There was no fire in the grate.—Fireman Thornton, of the Isle of Dogs Station, said his opinion was that the outbreak was caused by the deceased smoking. The woman most likely feel asleep, the pipe dropped into her lap and set fire to her clothing, which would smoulder and suffocate her. She then fell forward on to the floor, and was so burnt. He thought the fire had been smouldering for at least an hour before it was discovered.—After hearing further evidence of a similar character, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was burned to death while sitting alone in her room, but the evidence was not clear as to the origin of the outbreak.

TROUBLES OF A BABY KING.

A Madrid correspondent records an interesting sight witnessed during the visit of the Archduke Albrecht to Madrid, when the little king received him in State, seated gravely upon the throne, upon which he was with difficulty persuaded to mount, stating that he preferred to sit on his mother's knee. The baby king, perched upon the huge throne, surrounded by all the grandees of Spain, presented a comical spectacle. It is stated that his Majesty had many spirited encounters with his attendants during his stay at San Sebastian, being only held back by main force from joining the groups of children on the sands at play, and frequently dissolving into tears when interrupted at his games to salute the passers-by in a military fashion with his tiny hand.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

City Summons Court.

THE MUZZLING ORDER.—Arthur Wood was summoned for allowing a dog to be at large without having a muzzle on.—Police-constable Clapcott said he saw the defendant with a dog with him in New Bridge-street. The dog had a strap muzzle on, and witness told him he did not think it was sufficient, as the dog could open its mouth quite an inch. Defendant said he did not put a wire muzzle on because another dog had fought with his and injured his dog with his wire muzzle.—Defendant brought the dog with him, and after looking at it with the muzzle on Mr. Alderman Tyler dismissed the summons. —— Frederick Naylor was summoned for a like offence In this case the dog was a St. Bernard, and had a strap muzzle on, but in the opinion of the constable it could open its mouth at least two inches.—Defendant said the muzzle was sufficient, and was the best for economy and efficiency, and was the most humane of any. He had had seven years' experience in the dog trade, and that was the result of his experience.—Alderman Tyler did not think the dog was sufficiently muzzled, and imposed a fine of 5s., and costs.—— George Francis Hall was summoned for a similar offence, and fined 5s. and costs, the alderman remarking that people must be made to obey the order. Half their time was taken up with hearing these dog muzzle summonses. —— Harry Lockwood was fined 10s. and costs, and Frank Chapman, a boy of 14, 2s. and costs for a similar offence.——A summons against Mr. J. W. Couch, of Gresham-street, was dismissed, as the dog was only taken out of a phaeton outside Mr. Couch's premises, and was going into the shop when the constable spoke to the defendant.

Bow-street.

A VERY RAW RECRUIT.—James Foley, a stoker on an Atlantic liner, was charged, on remand, with falsely representing himself to be a deserter from the 4th Hussars. The circumstances under which the defendant surrendered himself as a deserter, and his subsequent admission that he had been the victim of a practical joke played by a soldier, who induced him to change his private clothes for military attire, have been reported.—A sergeant of the Coldstream Guards stated that he had been unable to trace to whom the uniform belonged, as this was the furlough season. The man wearing the same number as that given by the prisoner was still in the regiment.—Mr. Vaughan said it was very singular that the clothing could not be traced.—The sergeant said they had really been unable to trace the regiment, as the number of the clothing was only in the 11th Hussars, and that regiment wore red trousers, whereas those worn by the defendant were dark blue with a yellow stripe. It had been ascertained that the defendant was what he represented himself to be, and had recently returned from a voyage.—Mr. Vaughan said he believed the defendant had been imposed upon, and cautioned him that if he falsely represented himself to be a deserter he would be liable to imprisonment. He discharged the defendant.

Marlborough-street.

A REGENT-STREET BRAWL.—Ethel Gray, Ellie-road, Fulham, and Elizabeth Simmons, Haywood-road, Walham Green, were charged with being riotous in Regent-street at an early hour on Saturday morning.—Constable James said that he heard loud screaming near to Swan and Edgar's, and on proceeding to the spot he found the two women fighting each other. On seizing Gray, she threw herself down and behaved in a violent manner. At the station she refused her name and address, and was locked up.—Gray now said that she was being wrongly charged. She had not been in Piccadilly more than ten minutes before "this woman" gave her a knock with her umbrella. She "did not challenge the blow," and was walking away when the constable took her.—Simmons said that when Gray passed her she spat in her face, and she retaliated with her umbrella. She had lived with Gray for thirteen months, and since she had left her she had continually annoyed her.—Gray interfered and was removed to the rear.—Simmons said that this morning Gray was with a gentleman, and when they met her she pushed her aside and otherwise annoyed her. She hit her back in self defence.—Gray said that on leaving the Empire she sauntered into Piccadilly, and meeting a man whom she knew, she walked with him until she met Simmons. Simmons struck her with her umbrella.—Sergeant Brewer said that the pair were unknown to him, and Mr. Newton let them off with a fine of 5s. each.

A VERY CURIOUS STORY.—Louisa Contyear, aged 25, a milliner, who refused her address, was charged with stealing a gold watch, worth £25, from John Stephen Willy, a bookseller, of Jermyn-street.—The prosecutor said that early on Tuesday the prisoner handed him her card as he was crossing near Piccadilly Circus, and insinuated that a drink would be acceptable. He took her to a saloon and treated her, and then walked as far as Nassau-street in her company. Every now and then she lurched up against him in a way that seemed to him inexplicable. They stopped outside a house in Nassau-street, and were standing on the doorstep, when the prisoner told him that her sister, who lived just round the corner, had the key, and asked him to wait while she went to fetch it. Just at that moment a man came up and complained of their being on his doorstep. On seeing him the prisoner ran away. While talking to the man he happened to feel for his watch, when he found that it was no longer in his pocket. He informed the police of his loss, and on Friday was walking along Coventry-street, in company with a detective, when he saw the prisoner and gave her into custody. — Detective-sergeant Bowden said that when he arrested the woman she said, "I am a respectable lady. He must have made a mistake. It is a dreadful thing to take a lady's character away like this."—Mr. Newton remanded the prisoner.

Clerkenwell.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF CHILDREN. — George Frederick Pearse, 40, labourer, of no fixed home, and Ellen Pearse, his wife, an inmate of the St Pancras Workhouse, were charged, on a warrant, with neglecting their three children—Ellen, aged 13 years; William, aged 9; and Frederick, aged 8. — Mr. Rendall Moore prosecuted on behalf of the St. Pancras guardians, and said the proceedings against the parents were taken under the new Cruelty to Children Act.—Dr. Dunlop, medical officer, said the female prisoner brought the three children to the workhouse, with an order for admission from the relieving officer, on the 2nd November. They were insufficiently clothed, dirty, and badly nourished. The girl was suffering from bronchial catarrh and had a sore leg which had not been in any way attended to. The other two children had also sores upon their bodies due to neglect and dirt, and all three had vermin in their hair. When the mother came to the workhouse she was in an intoxicated condition. The health of the children had been rapidly improving since they were admitted to the workhouse.—The prisoners were remanded for further inquiries.

Thames.

"JACK THE RIPPER." — Thomas Hefferon, a rough-looking fellow, was charged with being drunk and with annoying females in the public streets.—On Friday night Constable 367 H was on duty in Cannon-street-road when he saw the prisoner, who was drunk, stopping respectable women, and saying that he was "Jack the Ripper."—In answer to Mr. Lushington, the constable said that the women whom the prisoner stopped and told that he was "Jack the Ripper" appeared to be very much frightened, and ran away as fast as they could.— Mr. Lushington sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULTING A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—Joseph Nixon, proprietor of the Lads of the Village public-house, Albion-street, North Woolwich, whose head was surgically bandaged, was summoned for assaulting Frederick Gamester, ticket collector, in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway Company, at Shadwell Station.—Complainant stated that on the evening of the 23th ult. he was on duty at the down side barrier, when he saw a man fall down at the bottom of the stairs. Witness refused to allow him to go on to the platform because he was drunk, when defendant came downstairs and said the other man was to go by train. Defendant was also drunk, and witness refused to allow either of them to go on to the platform. Nixon said they should go, and tried to force his friend upstairs. Witness got in front of them, when defendant struck him across the face with his umbrella. He also struck him several times on the chest. He struck at him again, and witness stepped aside, when the defendant fell against the door and cut his ear.—For the defence, Mr. Atkinson said, if his instructions were correct, the way in which defendant was treated was most outrageous.—Having heard witnesses for the defence, however, Mr. Lushington said he could not doubt that the defendant was drunk, that he assaulted the ticket officer, and that the latter did not assault him. Defendant would be fined 40s., or one month.

West London.

URGING A DOG TO WORRY A BOY.—George Brazier was charged with assaulting William Hancock, aged 16, a stable boy, and further with urging a dog to worry him.—The complainant, who had his right arm in a sling, deposed that on Friday night he was in Kilburn-lane with a friend, who tapped at Mrs. Harper's shutters. The prisoner, who did not live there, came out and ordered them away. He refused to go, and the prisoner ran after him. He attempted to strike the other boy, who took off his belt, but did not use it. At the corner of the Fifth Avenue the prisoner said he wished he had his dog with him. Half an hour afterwards the prisoner returned with a bull-terrier. At that time there were eight of them standing at the corner. Witness ran away, and the prisoner said, "Fetch him, Spot." The dog ran after him and caught hold of his arm, biting him. The prisoner also struck him with a cane over the head and arm.—In cross-examination, the witness said he took off his belt to defend his friend, but he did not strike the prisoner with it.—William Corry, the other boy, said he had no object in tapping at the shutters. He tapped them as he was passing. The prisoner had the dog by the collar, and on loosening it he said, "Fetch him, Spot." The complainant called out that the dog had bitten him. The prisoner did not call the dog off, but hit the complainant with the cane. The dog also clawed at him (the witness). He did not know the prisoner.—Mr. George Robertson (divisional surgeon to the Kilburn police) said the complainant was brought to his surgery, and he examined him. He found that he had a gaping wound, about an inch in length, on the outer side of the right arm. He cauterised the wound, and dressed it. The wound would not heal before a fortnight.—Constable 324 X said a muzzle was brought to the station by a friend of the prisoner.—The boy Corry, re-called, said the dog was not muzzled.—Mr. Plowden thought the case clearly proved, and said prisoner had disregarded the muzzle order. It was a dangerous and reckless proceeding, for which he committed the prisoner for two months, with hard labour.

Westminster.

THE END OF A BIRTHDAY PARTY.—Frederick Johnston, 19, of 21, Maxwell-road, Sand's End, Fulham, was charged before Mr. Sheil with assaulting Charles Woods, warehouseman, of 26, Moore-street, Chelsea, in Gunter Grove, Fulham-road, at two o'clock on Saturday morning.—Constable Bennett, 325 B, said the prosecutor, who had a bad black eye, was unable, through the exigencies of business, to be in attendance, but other witnesses present saw the assault.—John Gladstone, of 39, Gunter Grove, said his mother gave a party on Friday, the occasion being his sister's twenty-first birthday. The company were enjoying themselves downstairs singing and drinking until between two and three a.m. in the kitchen, when they were startled by the opening of the area door, and the appearance of the prisoner and another young man, strangers to every one, who demanded beer and expressed a desire to join in the harmony. On being ordered to leave they became most abusive, and said that the women present were of improper character. They also showed fight, and were with much difficulty pushed up the steps to the gate, where one friend of witness was knocked down and another, the prosecutor, received a violent blow on the eye from the prisoner.—The accused said he was going home with an acquaintance, when they were invited down the area of 39, Gunter Grove by two young servant girls, "just to have a drink" and see how merrily the party was going. They turned the handle of the area door to peep in, and he should think they were set on by at least ten people and buffeted about.—Mr. Sheil inquired of the witness Gladstone if he knew anything of the story about the girls.—The witness said the two servants were sent next door for the loan of extra glasses, but he did not think they had invited strangers down the area.—Mr. Sheil considered prisoner had acted in an outrageous way, and remanded him for a week, requiring bail in £20 for his appearance.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Elizabeth Sarah Ann Bain, a widow, well-dressed, was charged, on remand, with keeping a disorderly house at 9, Wood-street, Westminster. Mr. Warrington Rogers prosecuted for the parish; and Mr. Moyses was counsel for the prisoner. A gentleman who lived opposite prisoner's house and persons in the employ of a private inquiry agent, who had kept special observation on the premises, testified to the fact that they were habitually frequented by women of bad repute and men, although this was denied by the accused.—Inspector Fields, A Division, proved that she was convicted of a similar offence in April, 1887.—Mr. Sheil: More than two years ago. I suppose the parish only want to stop the nuisance.—Mr. Rogers said that was so. They expected, too, to be recouped the expense of this prosecution, which was considerable. — Prisoner accepted the advice of her counsel, and pleaded guilty.—Mr. Sheil said if the case had been fought out and the defendant had refrained from giving an undertaking never to repeat the offence, he would have sentenced her to four months' hard labour without the option of a fine. She would enter into recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon — it meant imprisonment if she was called upon—and pay the parish £10 toward the costs of the prosecution.—The money was at once paid.—Mr. Sheil (speaking to the prisoner): You may consider that you have got off very well.

Lambeth.

BURGLARY IN CLAPHAM-ROAD.—John Phillips, 28, and Henry Williams, 30, of no fixed home, were charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house, No. 16, The Grove, Clapham-road, and stealing thirty-three plated spoons, twenty-two forks, soup ladles, and other articles, the property of Mrs. Edwards.—Police-constable Conway, 17 W, and Lloyd, 524 W, were on duty between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, and saw the two prisoners come out of The Grove, Clapham-road, and proceed towards the Brixton-road. The officers followed, and about fifty or sixty yards further on one of the prisoners threw something away into a garden in front of the house, 162, Brixton-road. It sounded like a piece of metal being thrown down. The officers followed quickly and stopped the two prisoners. They were asked what they were doing at that time of the morning, when one of them said they were only going to see a friend in Dorset-street. Upon the prisoners the officers found the property mentioned in the charge, together with other articles, which it was stated would form portions of other charges of burglary or housebreaking against the prisoners and others.—Louisa Bannister, a governess in the employment of Mrs. Edwards, of 16, The Grove, Clapham-road, stated that she saw that the house was securely fastened up on Friday night. She was aroused by the police, and then found that the house had been entered and property taken away. She identified the articles produced by the police as portions of the stolen property.—Inspector Last, of the W Division, stated that after the prisoners were charged he went to the house in The Grove and found that an entry had been made first by the back kitchen window being opened by forcing back the catch. This was followed by a hole being cut in the shutter by which a hand could pass through and so unbolt the fastening. The lower portion of the premises had been ransacked. Witness afterwards examined a garden in the Brixton-road, and there found the jemmy produced, and which had evidently been thrown there by one of the prisoners prior to being taken into custody. It was further stated that some articles found upon the prisoners formed portions of the proceeds of other cases of burglary or house-breaking.—Mr. Partridge ordered a remand for inquiries to be made.

Southwark.

A CONSTABLE SENT FOR TRIAL.—Police-constable William Sullivan, 228 M, appeared to a summons, charging him with having assaulted John Cashman. The case has already been before the court, and on the last occasion the complainant said he was a costermonger, and shortly after midnight on Saturday, the 19th of October, he was standing beside his barrow outside the Swan beerhouse, St. George's Circus, when the defendant, with another constable, came behind him and said, "Now then, get out of this," at the same time tripping him up and causing him to fall into the roadway. He got up, when the defendant again tripped him up and he fell on the stones and broke his arm.—Mr. Sydney, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, called a number of witnesses who said the complainant and a number of others were ejected from a fish shop next door to the Swan for creating a disturbance, and they all went away. One witness deposed to seeing Cashman wheeling his barrow home, which he could not have done if his arm was broken.—Mr. Fenwick: There is a direct issue of fact raised on the part of the witnesses for the complainant and for the defence, and, in my opinion, it is eminently a case to go to a jury to decide.—The defendant was then cautioned, and he pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Fenwick formally committed him to take his trial at the London Sessions.—Cashman was bound over in the sum of £40 to appear and give evidence, and Sullivan was bound over in £20.

CHARGE OF STABBING A WIFE.—Thomas Ware, 36, a labourer, of Grange-road, Bermondsey, was charged with unlawfully wounding his wife, Bridget, by stabbing her through the hand.—Police-constable 150 L said about five o'clock on Friday afternoon the prisoner's wife came up to him and said her husband had stabbed her with a knife. He took the accused to the station, and he was charged, but the wife did not now appear to prosecute. The wound was dressed at Guy's Hospital.—In answer to the charge the accused said that he had been out of work for some time, and the previous afternoon, after being out the whole of the day trying to find employment, he returned home, when his wife began to "jaw" him. He told her to be quiet, when she picked up a jug and tried to strike him with it. He dodged out of the way and the jug broke in his wife's hand cutting her thumb. She then went out of the place, and whilst he was preparing some tea for the children in she came again with a policeman and gave him into custody for stabbing her. "Well, you might have knocked me down with a feather, but I goes to the station and here I am."—The accused was remanded for a week.

Wandsworth.

ABSCONDING WITH £50.—Fanny Witton, 16, a factory girl, was charged with stealing £50, the property of Alfred Edwin Hughes, a sauce manufacturer, of 5, Winstanley-road, Battersea.—The prosecutor said the prisoner had been in his employ about two months. On Thursday he sent her with £50 to the Battersea branch of the London and South-Western Bank to pay in to his account. As she never returned he gave information to the police. — Sergeant Forley proved arresting the prisoner at Winchester Barracks. In answer to the charge the prisoner said she would not have done it only a young man, a friend of hers, was likely to be drafted from Winchester Barracks, and she wanted to see him before he left, as she did not know where he was going to. She also stated that she purchased a watch and chain, an ulster, and a hat with a portion of the money. The sergeant added that the whole of the money had been recovered with the exception of about £4.—The prisoner who made no answer to the charge before the magistrate, was committed to prison for six weeks, with hard labour.

Croydon.

COMPLAINT AGAINST INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.—A labouring man, named Hazell, was summoned by Mr. Harris, one of her Majesty's inspectors of industrial schools, for the non-payment of 26s., arrears due under a justices' order for the maintenance of his son while an inmate of the Milburn St. Andrew's Industrial School, Blandford, Dorset.—The defendant was represented by his wife, who informed the bench that while her son was an inmate of the school he became partially blind and sustained a broken leg, and yet she was not afforded an opportunity of receiving a letter from him during a period of two years, neither would the officials tell her where she could write to him; and she also complained that her son's broken leg was not attended to, and that he had to work very hard instead of being educated.—Mr. Harris said that was a very serious statement to make against the managers of the school, and he thought the woman should have been sworn. He would like the boy's leg to be examined.—The chairman ordered the boy to stand up at the solicitors' table, and on his doing so Sir Thomas remarked that he seemed to be well cared for now, at all events?—Mrs. Hazell: Yes, sir; we don't spend our money in public-houses.—Mr. Harris at this point handed to the bench the medical journal kept by the doctor at the school in question, and remarked that the magistrates would observe by that that the boy had not broken his leg.—Dr. Hetley now proceeded to examine the boy in a private room, and upon returning into court, announced that the child's leg had been broken, as the lad himself explained, through his falling off a waggon. According to what the boy said he appeared to have scraped together all the rags he could find, and done his best to put his leg right again. It did not appear that he ever appealed to the officers at the school or asked them to see that his leg was attended to.—Mrs. Hazell contended that they should have seen to him.—Sir Thomas Edridge said the bench quite agreed with her.—Dr. Hetley, continuing, said he was surprised that a boy should have had the courage to attend to his leg and to have borne the pain which he must have endured for at least two or three months.—Mr. Judd: I should like the full particulars of the school and all the facts about it, for I think some communication should be made to the authorities. As to the further statement that letters have been sent to the boy and that no replies have been received, I think that is a matter that requires an explanation.—Dr. Hetley (referring to the fact that the medical journal contained no entry of the broken leg): The doctor must be to blame for not finding it out.—The boy, in reply to the bench, said he went to the school in April, 1886, and broke his leg twelve months afterwards.—Dr. Hetley: Here is distinct evidence of the boy's leg having been broken, and that the doctor never noticed it, though he examined his foot within three inches of the fracture.—The case was then adjourned for further inquiries to be made.

Dalston.

A VIOLENT CHARACTER.—William Minson, an elderly man, who appeared in the dock with only his shirt, trousers, and socks on, and trembled violently, was charged with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner in Grove-road, Holloway, at 4.30 Saturday morning.—Constable 413 Y said that at the hour mentioned he came upon prisoner, who was dressed as described, and behaving in a most violent manner, in Grove-road. Prisoner declared he would break all the windows in the road if he was not locked up.—Prisoner now told the magistrate that he was an engine-fitter, and only six weeks from Chicago. He had lost his clothes and money, but he did not know where.—Mr. Haden Corser: You had better go to the workhouse.—Prisoner: I will thank your worship if you will send me to the workhouse, as I am very ill.—Mr. Haden Corser: The officers will tell you where it is.—Prisoner: I have no coat to go in.—Mr. Haden Corser: You shouldn't get drunk and lose your coat.—Subsequently, on certain representations by Gaoler Hutchins, the prisoner was sent to the workhouse in a cab.

Stratford.

AFFRAY WITH A BAILIFF.—Samuel Bailey, a watercress dealer, of Lea Bridge Gardens, Leyton, was charged on remand with assaulting William Shingle, a bailiff of the Bow County Court. Mr. Kisch prosecuted; Mr. Willis defended.—It appeared that some time ago the prisoner was the defendant in the action Allcock v. Bailey, and on October 10th, Shingle went to the house to levy a distress in satisfaction of the judgment. There were no goods at his house, but as Shingle and another officer were coming away, they met the prisoner with a pony and cart. They stopped him, and the warrant was read over, and Shingle told him that the pony and cart would be seized unless he made some arrangement with Mr. Allcock. Prisoner declared they were not his. He became violent, and when Shingle endeavoured to detain the horse, he received several blows with the butt end of a whip, and prisoner drove away. When arrested he said he was very sorry, and added that he wished he had allowed the pony to go. He now pleaded guilty to the assault, and after a consultation between the parties, a fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

INQUESTS.

A DRUNKEN WOMAN'S DEATH.—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for South east London, held an inquiry at the St. George's-in-the-East Workhouse respecting the death of Margaret Russell, aged 49, the wife of a tailor's presser, living at 5, Mayfield Buildings, St. George's.—The evidence showed that she was given to drinking, and that a few days ago, having spent her husband's wages in getting drunk, she was found suffering from terrible injuries. According to her own account she had fallen downstairs, and she was removed to the workhouse after a lapse of two days. — The medical officer stated that all her ribs but four were broken, her collar bone was fractured, and she was extensively bruised. — The inquest was adjourned for inquiries.

STRUGGLING TO AVERT STARVATION. — Mr. Coroner Baxter held an inquiry at the town hall, Poplar, respecting the death of George Tough, aged 57, a dock labourer, lately living at 16, Stewart's-terrace, Poplar.—Margaret Elizabeth Tough, the widow, stated that on Saturday, the 9th, her husband left home to go to work. He was in very good health, but at six o'clock he returned home, complaining of a pain in his chest and loins. He said that while carrying a load of timber he "came over faint," and had to leave his work. On Monday he tried to go to work, but was too ill. On Wednesday, when walking across the room, he fell over a box, and was unable to get up. Dr. Leslie was sent for, and attended him till Thursday, when he died in great agony.—Annie Key, the landlady of 16, Stewart's-terrace, stated that deceased said he had fallen while working in the dock.—The Coroner: Did any one see him fall?—Mr. Chivers (coroner's officer): No, sir; every inquiry had been made, but all we can ascertain is that while carrying deals he fainted, and was given some refreshment, and then went on with his work till night.—Dr. Leslie, of 531, Manchester-road, stated that he found the deceased suffering from disease and intense pain. The autopsy showed death to be due to acute inflammatory disease of the stomach and the rupture of one of the attachments. As a fact, the man had been going to work for weeks past when he ought to have been in bed. Having no bread in the house, he struggled on till death overtook him. It was really extraordinary that the man could have gone on so long as he did.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.—Mr. John Troutbeck, coroner, held an inquiry at the Westminster Sessions House concerning the death of Catherine Mary Maule, aged 4 years and 11 months, daughter of a packer, lately residing at 16, A Block, Peabody Buildings, Westminster.—At a few minutes after one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the deceased was passing along Strutton Ground in charge of an elder sister, when somebody called to her from the opposite side of the road. The poor child, quite heedless of the danger, stepped off the kerb immediately in front of a greengrocer's cart, which knocked her down, and the near side wheel passed over her.—Mr. Godfrey Simpson, house surgeon at Westminster Hospital, said that the deceased was in a state of collapse when admitted, and died at four o'clock on the following morning, the cause of death being a rupture of the liver and hemorrhage into the abdominal cavity.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from all blame.

BURNT TO DEATH AT HIGHGATE.—Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court respecting the death of Mabel Elizabeth Thwaites, aged 4 years, the daughter of a carpenter and joiner, living at 27, Colva-street, Highgate New Town.—The mother of the deceased stated that on Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, she left the child in the kitchen while she ran into the garden; hearing screams she hurried back again, and found the deceased in flames. With the assistance of a lodger she put them out and sent for a doctor. In answer to the coroner the witness said she had a fire-guard, but it was on the grate upstairs. The child told her that she had put a piece of paper in the fire, and it had set her nightdress alight.—Dr. Haynes, who was called in at the time, stated that the child was very much burnt about the body and neck, and died the next day from exhaustion and shock following the injuries.—The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental causes.

FATALITY AT SHOREDITCH.—Mr. Langham held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital respecting the death of George Cooper, aged 52, of 9, Durant-street, Bethnal Green. — The evidence showed that on the previous Saturday night the deceased, who was employed at the establishment of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, was going home. He was seen opposite the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, endeavouring to cross the roadway in front of an omnibus which was going along at a moderate pace. He stepped in front of the horses, and before the driver could pull up was knocked down and the wheels passed over his left leg. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where it was found that his thigh was fractured.—Mr. Roberts, house surgeon, said the man died from shock to the system, consequent upon the injuries, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT KING'S CROSS.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at St. Pancras Coroner's Court touching the death of a child thirteen weeks old, whowas found alive under singular circumstances in the first-class waiting-room at the Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, in September last.—Mrs. Sarah Fussell, attendant of the ladies' first-class room on the arrival platform, stated that on the 4th of September at 11 a.m. she noticed the hearthrug carefully wrapped up in front of a fireplace. A few hours afterwards she heard "a cry" and found the deceased in the rug. She was not aware who deposited the child there.—Dr. Dunlop, medical officer of St. Pancras Workhouse, deposed that the deceased when found was recently born. It had been neglected.—The jury returned a verdict that some person or persons unknown were chargeable with causing the death.

INFANT MORTALITY IN LAMBETH.—Mr. G. P. Wyatt held two inquiries at the King's Head, High-street, Lambeth, relative to the deaths of John Robert Dibley, aged one month, the son of a fruiterer's assistant, residing at No. 1 St. James'-place, Charles-street, Lambeth, and Mary Ann Mott, aged three months, the daughter of an engineer's labourer, living at No. 51 Wootten-street respectively, both of whom were found dead in bed. After hearing the evidence of the medical gentleman, the jury returned a verdict of asphyxia in both cases.

A REMARKABLE FIND.

A good deal of interest has been excited in scientific circles in the States by the discovery of a small figure of the human form which was brought up from a great depth while borings were being made for an artesian well at Nampa, in Idaho. Nampa is a station on the Oregon short line railway between Boise and the Snake Rivers. The figure is described as "apparently the figure of a female, one leg and one arm being missing, made of baked clay. It is just such a production as an ingenious boy with a taste that way might now produce." The figure is about an inch and a half long, and it was brought up, it is said, in the sand pump from a depth of 320 feet. Extensive lava deposits cover the district. About the genuineness of the find there appears no doubt in the mind of authorities on the other side. The gentleman who was carrying out the boring operations was himself passing some of the sand as it came from the pump through his hands when he came upon the image, and it was seen at the time by the workmen engaged in driving the machinery. That it could have been put down the well is said to be impossible, because it would have been crushed to atoms by the machinery, and the figure itself bears traces of great age. It was enveloped in a reddish coloured cement, which on examination proved to be oxide of iron, which must have slowly collected upon its surface. Professor Putnam, of Cambridge, and Professor Haynes, of Boston, have seen the figure, and are satisfied of its genuineness, but they say that instead of being formed of baked clay it has been carved out of pumice stone. This discovery has upset several accepted theories. According to Mr. Emmons, of the United States Geological Survey, the beds from which it was derived are probably of far greater antiquity than any deposits in which human emblems have hitherto been found. But the find is in the line of others of human remains reported by Professor Whitney as made in the gold-bearing gravel of California, which in many instances is overlaid by extensive lava deposits. The "Nampa image," as it has come to be called, is believed to be fresh proof of the assertions of Professor Whitney and Professor Putnam that the human race was further developed on the Pacific slope in the earliest times than on the Atlantic coast or in Europe.

The Lord Chief Justice was on Saturday unable to take his usual seat in the Queen's Division in consequence of a severe cold from which he was suffering.

Notices were last week posted on Westminster Bridge, at the instance of the London Tramways Company, to the effect that at the ensuing session of Parliament a bill would be asked for in order to extend the service on this route.

The town council of Ayr have agreed to apply for a provisional order to light the town by electricity, and also for the purposes of private lighting. The cost of the substitution of electricity for gas is estimated at £20,000.

During a football match at Dorchester on Saturday, between the Dorchester and Poole Clubs, a young man, named Cartwright, belonging to the latter team, badly fractured his leg at the knee. His brother had just previously been disabled.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[*Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.*]

Satisfactory news reaches me from Bisley, where there has recently been a lot of work done in the way of getting ready the camp for its future occupants. Any doubts that everything will be ready long before July may now be set at rest. We may expect to hear at the next general meeting of members that great changes will be effected in the future programme of the Association, Colonel Humphrey being reported to have many new schemes in hand. Thanks to the good feeling which has prevailed on both sides, all questions of local rights have been amicably arranged, and the hearty co-operation of the Army has been the means of saving the Association a mint of money.

By the way, every European nation appears to be going in for improvement in small arms, and only England lags behind in the race. Since last writing, Bulgaria has resolved to discard her antiquated weapon, and to supply her army with the Mannlicher rifle. So far as we are concerned, there is really no actual progress being made with the manufacture of the magazine rifle, the military authorities appearing to think the improved Martini will last us for a long time to come.

The Honourable Artillery Company's infantry had a march out last week, but the muster was a small one. Major Jones was in command, and took his men first to Wellington Barracks, where, of course, there was a halt. When the column was re-formed, with its new brass band at its head and the drums and fifes of the Coldstreams, it traversed several of the streets of the West-end, and finally reached Finsbury Pavement without meeting with any accident. The strength of the company now is eighty sabres, 104 artillery, and 421 infantry, making a total of 605.

The North London Rifle Club will hold their annual dinner early in the ensuing year, when Lord Wolseley will again present the prizes to the successful competitors. Here will be a fine opportunity for his lordship to state what further changes the Government have in contemplation. Almost the last shot of the season was fired on the 16th at Rainham, when Private Bond was declared winner of the gold badge and championship of the City of London Rifle Association. This gentleman tied with Corporal Elkington, whom he beat in his shoot-off.

There appears to be a good deal of grumbling down at Enfield Lock in consequence of the band attached to the local company of the 3rd Middlesex R.V. being done away with. Several men have left the corps in consequence. Just now there is no reason why the company should be without its band, as things are flourishing all round about the Small Arms Factory, where there are now upwards of 3,000 men engaged. The men get good wages, and unless, from want of house accommodation, they have to spend their surplus cash in railway fares, the means ought to be forthcoming to support a band. But beyond this, it is a question open to discussion whether all artisans employed in Government factories should not be asked to join the Volunteers. They are just the class of men required to recruit our ranks.

A contemporary does not think the suggestions made at a recent meeting of Volunteer commanding officers with regard to inducing eligible gentlemen to accept commissions likely to result in overcoming the present state of affairs, but, strange to say, it goes in strongly for officers being allowed to discuss almost all matters having reference to the force. Now, if the thin end of the wedge is once inserted, where is it to stop? If officers are allowed to discuss questions of organisation, then undoubtedly the men, who are very jealous of any of their rights and privileges being interfered with, will be claiming the same right. Nothing could be more dangerous than to allow too much latitude in this direction. When the force was first formed it was almost necessary that the views of the men should be obtained on very many subjects; but those days are passed, and the War Office has of late years issued its orders without consultation with any one outside its walls. It would be madness to hark back again to the days when "Jack" was as good as his master.

Tactical distinctions will in future be as follows, viz.:—Capital T (Roman) in a square, for officers who obtain 75 per cent. in captain's examination; Roman capital T in circle for those who have 5 per cent. in the same examination; capital *T* (italics) for those who obtain 75 per cent. in lieutenants' examination; small *t* (italics) for those obtaining 5 per cent. in this examination. Formerly all officers who passed the higher examination had the circled T. This regulation applies to the Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers.

Greater attention appears to be paid to repository drill in the North than in the Home District. The annual competitions are always well attended, and great interest attaches to the result. There is always certain to be a good sprinkling of visitors present to appreciate the skill of the gunners. Almost every brigade has its annual competition, and long before it comes off there is a spirited contest going on among the men of the various batteries for the first place. At Edgehill on the 16th a number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the competition of the 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. The shift performed was a somewhat novel one, but it was won in a clean and workmanlike style by No. 4 Battery, whose performance appears to have been almost faultless. Captain W. W. Clay, of the 8th Lancashire, who seems to have a peculiar gift for this branch of the gunner's calling, acted as umpire.

The gunner has again come up smiling and scored another victory over the engineer. At Portsmouth on Tuesday there was an interesting trial of Palliser shell against Hoult's armour-piercing projectiles. A 6-inch B.L. gun was the weapon used against a target composed of steel and iron of a thickness of 10½in. Hoult's projectile went through the target, whilst the Palliser shell burst on impact, merely making a slight indentation of the plate. The experiments will be resumed shortly, when it is thought a thicker target will be used.

Little attention seems to be bestowed on the excellent work done by the London Brigade of the R.N.A.V.'s. Those practical seamen who were present on board the Frolic the other day, when the men went in for exhibiting their skill with the compass, steering by wheel and tiller, heaving the lead, knots and bends and splicing, expressed their astonishment at the knowledge of even minute details which was shown by the men. But any one who really wants to see how smart the men are, should pay a visit to H.M.S. President and watch them at gun drill. The R.N.R. are almost out of the running with them.

The returns of the strength of the metropolitan Volunteers comes in but slowly, but among others which have been published is that of the London Scottish, which has enrolled 838 officers and men. The number of efficients is set down at 761; non-efficients, 77. The Scottish Artillery Volunteers muster 10,485, of which number 97·88 per cent. earn the capitation grant. The Scottish Engineers number 1,409, showing a slight increase over last year; and the Scottish mounted corps 303, of whom 235 are efficients. The infantry returns are not yet published. ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

3RD LONDON.—Drills: At drill hall, Monday, at 8.0 p.m., K Company on duty; Tuesday, 8.0 p.m., recruits only; Wednesday, 8.0 p.m., D and E Companies on duty; Friday, 7.30 p.m., recruits only. School of arms, Thursday, 8.0 p.m. Musketry is suspended until further orders. The competition for the signalling prize will take place at the drill hall on Saturday, 30th November, at 3.30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to send in their prizes to the drill hall on the 28th and 29th inst., between 8.30 and 10.0 p.m., and the winners of battalion prizes will also bring the articles chosen by them on these dates, when they will receive the value for same.

5TH LONDON.—Company and recruit drill on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 8.0 to 9.0 p.m. Special drill of H Company on Tuesday, and of E Company on Wednesday. Members entitled to service suits can be measured at Headquarters on Monday evenings, from 7.0 to 8.0 p.m. Exchange of rifles on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings after drill. Non-commissioned officers and men will send in to the orderly room the description of articles they have selected to represent their prizes won at the regimental prize meeting, for insertion in the prize programme.

3RD MIDDLESEX.—Members are requested to return their belts and pouches to Headquarters at once. Captains of companies are requested to forward their company prize list to Headquarters without delay. Promotions: No. 6 Company, Corporal A. Blake to be sergeant. Privates J. Bridgman and C. Hodgyer, to be corporals.

4TH MIDDLESEX.—Sunday (this day), officers of B Company come on duty. Tuesday, school of arms, at Headquarters, at 8.0 p.m. Saturday, school of arms, at Headquarters, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill, at Headquarters, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. There will be an ambulance drill at Headquarters on the second Saturday in each month, at 8.0 p.m., until further orders. Promotion: Lance-corporal C. R. Waters, D Company, to be corporal. The following non-commissioned officers and musicians are permitted to wear efficiency stars as stated against their names:—Band-sergeant H. C. Cassidale, G Company; Corporal R. Sharpus, F Company; Musician A. Cusiff and Musician J. Wix, G Company, two stars each; Musicians H. Augarde, F. Farnham, D. J. Thompson, G Company, one star each.

5TH MIDDLESEX.—Adjutant's parade, on Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m. Company drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Officers for duty, Major Every and Lieutenant Jarrett; non-commissioned officers, A Company.

6TH MIDDLESEX.—Monday, recruit drill, at Wellington Barracks, at 7.30 p.m. Thursday, company drill and bayonet exercise, at 8.0 p.m., at Knightsbridge.

11TH MIDDLESEX.—As several rifles are still wanting at the armouries, members who have not returned their arms must do so at once. The Victoria Dock armoury will be open daily, from 8.0 to 7.0 p.m., for this purpose. Signalling practice, at Shadwell, on Tuesday and Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Bugle practice, Custom House, on Friday, at 8.0 p.m.; recruits at 8.30 p.m. The battalion is now open for recruiting. Members having friends desirous of being enrolled, should introduce them through the captain of their company.

16TH MIDDLESEX.—Officer on duty next week, Captain Finn; next for duty, Lieutenant D Aiton. Company and recruit drill in Westminster Hall on Wednesday, at 7.45 p.m.; Saturday, 5.30 p.m. Recruits enrolled daily, 1.0 to 2.0 p.m.; Monday, 7.0 to 9.0 p.m. School of arms; gymnastics, Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 to 10.0 p.m.; Morris tube, Monday and Friday, 8.0 to 10.0 p.m. Open prize competition, Saturday, December 14th, 5.0 p.m. Presentation of prizes by Major-general Annis, C.B., commanding the Home District, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on December 6th, at 8.0 p.m.; dress, tunic, forage caps, and waist belts, no arms or leggings; prize-winners will wear helmets. There will be a guard of honour, consisting of fifty men (with the usual complement of officers and non-commissioned officers), under the command of Major Carrell. The regiment will be dismissed after the presentation. There will be a dance, smoking concert, and assault at arms. Extract from the "London Gazette," 15th November, 1889:—"Captain and Adjutant A. R. G. Anton to be major."

17TH MIDDLESEX.—All rifles must be returned complete by Tuesday. The armoury will be open this week on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to receive or exchange rifles, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., also in the morning, from 10.0 to 1.0 p.m. School of arms, Monday and Friday, from 7.0 to 10.30 p.m. Boxing every Thursday, from 8.0 to 10.0 p.m. A display and concert will be given on Saturday by the Regimental School of arms; admission by programme; ladies and friends admitted. The orderly-room will be open for business on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from from 6.0 to 8.30 p.m. Distribution of prizes in the large hall, Christchurch, on December 11th, by the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

21ST MIDDLESEX.—Recruit drill every evening, at 8.15 p.m. (Mondays and Saturdays excepted). Recruits sworn in on Tuesdays, from 7.0 to 9.0 p.m. All rifles, swords, scabbards, sight protectors, and jackets private custody of members, must be brought in to headquarters at once.

2ND MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.—Monday and Friday, drill at Fulham, 7.0 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, drill at Custom House, 8.0 p.m.

4TH (WEST) SURREY.—Officer for duty for the ensuing week, Captain Jones; company for the ensuing week, G Company. Monday, general instruction and physical exercise, at 8.0 p.m. Tuesday, drum, fife, and bugle practice, at 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, ambulance lecture and signalling class, at 7.30 p.m.; stretcher drill, at 8.15 p.m.; drill for Mayall College cadets, at 7.0 p.m. Thursday, school of arms, at 8.0 p.m. Friday, brass band practice, at 8.0 p.m.

1ST LONDON ENGINEERS.—The corps will parade next week as follows:—Monday, company drill. Wednesday, engineering. All members of the corps who have black ammunition pouches in their possession are requested to return them to Headquarters at once, when they will be provided with the proper regimental pattern in exchange.

3RD ESSEX.—Tuesday, drill of D Company, at Bromley, at 8.0 p.m. All rifles, bayonets, sword bayonets, jars, sight protectors, and slings to be returned to the armouries without delay.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—President, Andrew Maclure, Esq., L.S.A.V., Headquarters, 7, St. Benet-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Monday and Wednesday, lecture to the regimental stretcher-bearer classes, at 7.30 p.m., by Surgeon L. Onslow, M.B., on "Difficulties on the Line of March and how to Meet Them." Thursday, fourth lecture to the officers' class. Subject: "General Sanitary Regulations in Barracks, Hospitals, and Camps." The annual dinner will take place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on Saturday, December 14th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained of the secretaries.

TRAGIC END OF A LONG COURTSHIP.

A Suicide's Pathetic Letter.

The district coroner has held an inquest at Thrapston, Northamptonshire, concerning the death of Miss Ada Montabella Selby, daughter of a retired tradesman of that place, who died under mysterious circumstances a few days ago.—Mr. Henry H. Bletsoe, auctioneer, Thrapston, while giving evidence was deeply affected. It transpired that the deceased young lady had been engaged to him for close upon ten years. Some seven weeks ago the engagement was broken off by her. On the day before her death she called him in, stating that she was very unhappy. The conversation turned on the various suicides in the district. The sisters of Miss Ada stated the kind of death they should choose if they did away with themselves in the event of great trouble, whereupon the deceased said she should select poisoning, because she had seen dogs die very easily when poisoned. He told her to banish all such nonsense from her mind. She said, "It's not nonsense, Harry." They parted on most affectionate terms, and exchanged flowers as a token of renewed affection.—At this point, the witness having previously retired, Inspector Tarre produced the following letter, undated, which he said was found in the bed of the deceased lady after death:—"How matters stand at the present time. You against I. First of all, you say I flirt; then, again, you say I grumble at everything you do. Also say I shall never settle down to one man when I am married. Now, I consider these complaints are untrue, and that your love for me has ceased, and that you don't wish to make me your wife either now or at any future time, especially as you took no notice of my last three letters, written from the very bottom of my heart, at the time you knew I was

Most Unhappy.

against you. First of all, your people object to me, and in no case whatever would they be agreeable to my family. I have put up with a lot from your mother, and after all these years she does not seem to wish to be nice to me, or things might be very different. Your sister I love, and from the first introduction she has been extremely kind to me. Again, for the last eighteen months I have had no pony, and you have taken me about less than ever. I want to know why. Again, if ever I want to go to an entertainment, no matter what sort, you always have some business to attend to. Then, again, if I want you to come and spend the evening with any of my friends, it is, 'Ada, I cannot; you know they are not my style,' not thinking how hard it is for me to hear you say so. Just think how you have always disappointed me about Llandudno, and also the Windsor show. It is not a very easy matter for me to get over these. Now, considering all these things, how can you and I expect to be happy together? Now, Harry, I love you as much as ever, but I shall be far better out of the way. It is a very sad thing to think how our engagement of nine years—nearly ten—should end like this; but it is best, for there seems no happiness for you and I together in this world, and I cannot live here without you. I cannot write any more. Good-bye, darling."—Written on the envelope in which the letter was contained was the following:—"For mamma to read. She will then understand everything. Also ask Harry for the three letters I wrote to him. He had this one ten days ago, and thought it overdrawn, but I fail to see it. It is exactly how things stand at the present time. By reading my last three letters to Harry you will understand how very unhappy I have been."—After considerable deliberation the jury returned a verdict that deceased died from convulsions produced by a deadly poison, self-administered, whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, Frederick Cutting, butcher, Hadleigh, Suffolk, was fined £10 for sending diseased meat, that was unfit for food to the Central Meat Market.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY SIR EDWARD GUINNESS.

£250,000 for the Poor.

Sir Edward Guinness has placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Plunket, First Commissioner of Works, a sum of £250,000, to be held by them in trust for the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor. Of this amount £200,000 is to be expended in London and £50,000 in Dublin. The income derived from the rents of the houses is to be re-invested with a view to the further development of the scheme. In a communication he has made to the trustees, Sir Edward Guinness has informed them that he has long felt the gravity of the evils which follow from the insanitary nature of the houses inhabited by large numbers of the poorest of the labouring classes, and that the object he has in view is to provide clean and healthy homes for people somewhat poorer than those who, as experience proves, at present avail themselves of the existing artisans' dwellings, and to see that this can be done on a sound financial basis. After considerable inquiry and consultation with the gentlemen who have consented to act as trustees, and with various authorities on the subject, Sir Edward Guinness has reason to believe that this object can be accomplished and the tenements let at such rents as will place them within the reach of the poorest of the labouring population. Should the experiment that is about to be tried prove successful, it is hoped that it will lead to many other similar efforts in the same direction, with the result that great benefit will be conferred on a class probably more highly rented and certainly more badly housed than any other class in the community. Besides the splendid gift of Sir Edward Guinness, there is evidence on every hand that the minds of light and leading everywhere are appreciating the necessity of improving the homes of the people. The Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor, who is proposing to form a league or council of the Church with this object, has received the following reply in support of his proposal from Lord Randolph Churchill:—"It would in my opinion be a most excellent thing if the Church of England was officially identified with an active movement in favour of better dwellings for the labouring classes. Till large reforms have been effected in this direction action against intemperance is almost useless."

SHOOTING A COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

A deliberate attempt to murder Mr. Samuel B. Bristowe, Q.C., judge of the Nottingham District County Court, was made on Tuesday evening at the Great Northern Station, Nottingham, by William Edward Arnemann, an artificial teeth manufacturer, of that town. Arnemann, who is a native of Germany, had sued a person in the county court for the value of a set of teeth. The case was heard on Tuesday afternoon, before his honour, who non-suited the plaintiff. Arnemann thereupon became greatly excited, declared that he was outlawed, and could not get his rights. Judge Bristowe's custom is to leave Nottingham by the 5.40 Great Northern train for his residence at West Hallam, in Derbyshire. He proceeded to the station as usual on Tuesday evening, and was followed unobserved by Arnemann. The latter, who was evidently fully informed of the judge's movements, also booked for West Hallam, and followed his honour on to the platform. An attendant opened the door of a first-class carriage, into which the judge was about to step, when Arnemann rushed up from behind, and pulling out a six-chambered revolver, fired at his honour's back. The bullet entered two inches below the left shoulder, and the judge fell moaning to the ground. Porters who were about at once seized Arnemann, who exclaimed, "I have had his blood! I wish I may have killed him!" Arnemann was handed over to the police, doctors were summoned, and the judge was removed in an unconscious condition to a waiting-room. Subsequently he rallied slightly, and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he was found to be in a serious condition. The revolver with which the deed was committed was fully loaded, five of the barrels being still undischarged when the weapon was taken from the prisoner. Arnemann has been for several years resident in Nottingham, occupying a small shop in the centre of the town, and making a specialty, according to his advertisement, of supplying teeth at half-a-crown each. When he first came to the town he practised as a dentist, and was prosecuted by the British Dental Institute for using that designation, and was fined by the magistrates. Latterly he has had several cases in the county court to recover the value of teeth supplied by him, and judgment has invariably gone against him, the defence as a rule being that the teeth did not fit. On the last occasion when he was before the court previous to Tuesday he declared that he could not get justice, and that it was of no use going there for it. The revolver was seen in his possession before he set out for the county court on Tuesday. The occurrence caused great excitement in the town, Judge Bristowe, who comes of an old Nottinghamshire family, being highly respected and widely known. His honour, who was recorder of Newark for a short time in 1870, represented that borough in Parliament for ten years, between 1870 and 1880, being defeated on seeking re-election in the latter year. He has been judge in Nottingham County Court district since June, 1881, having been previously for a few months judge of Circuit No. 33. Arnemann is said to hail from Berlin, and to hold a dental certificate from a college in that city. He is a single man, aged about 41. He has no relatives living in Nottingham, but was on friendly terms with a large number of Germans in the town. On Thursday evening Judge Bristowe still remained in a serious condition, and the bullet had not been extracted.

Prisoner Before the Magistrates.

At the Nottingham Police Court on Wednesday, Edward Wilhelm Hermann Arnemann, aged 41, artificial teeth manufacturer, was charged with attempting to murder Samuel Boter Bristowe, Q.C., judge of the Nottingham County Court, at the Great Northern Railway Station, Nottingham, on the previous evening. The court was crowded, a great many solicitors being present.—The town clerk appeared to prosecute, and in opening the case said the circumstances were somewhat unusual. That morning he was surrounded by a large number of his professional brethren, who were there to testify the great respect they felt for Mr. Bristowe as a learned judge, and the deepest esteem as a gentleman who conducted business with courtesy and kindness to all who appeared before him, and who manifested the greatest impartiality in all cases. In this particular case something seemed to have arisen in the county court which gave offence to the prisoner, and he conceived against the judge animosity of the most diabolical character. In fact, he had no recollection of anything of the kind before in England, and the bench would be glad to hear the prisoner was not an Englishman.—Formal evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded.

THE COLLAPSE OF A PUBLIC-HOUSE.

The Inquest.

Mr. George Perceval Wyatt, the Camberwell coroner, held an inquest a few days ago at the George and Dragon, St. George's-road, Camberwell, on the body of James Edwin James, aged 18 months, son of a whip-thong maker, of 149, Coburg-road, Old Kent-road, who was killed by the collapse of the Beehive public-house. Mr. Kerlby, barrister, appeared for Mr. Bright, the builder; and the surveyor, (Mr. Roberts) was represented by Mr. Pook, also a barrister.—The body was formally identified by the child's mother, and evidence was given by a Mrs. Green, residing in Coburg-road, as to seeing Polly James, aged 9, carrying the deceased, her brother, in her arms, outside the Beehive public-house. At half past eight o'clock on the previous Friday evening Mrs. Green passed into the house, and as she did so the whole of the front collapsed.—Ada Mays, daughter of a police-sergeant, said she, too, saw the children, and was going back to inform them of the time, when the place collapsed and the children were buried.—Mr. W. H. Bright, builder, of 14, Glengall-road, Peckham, said he had for the past three months been carrying out extensive alterations and additions to the Beehive. The greater part of the work had been done. A new front had been put in, and an iron girder had been fixed into the old wall to support the roof and other parts of the house. New piers had also been erected to support the new front. On the afternoon of the 15th the last of the shores supporting the work had been removed, and in the evening the collapse took place. As far as witness could judge, the accident was caused by the old front, on a portion of which the girder rested, not being properly tied into the party wall on the left hand side.

Who was to Blame?

It was the fault of the original builder, and the defect was so concealed that it would have been impossible for witness to see it. The district surveyor had visited the place a short time previously and pronounced it sound.—Mr. Davis, a juryman, said he thought the girder should have been supported by new brick piers in front, but Mr. Bright did not think this necessary. Had he thought it unsafe he should not have worked with ten or twelve men under it during the past three months.—Mr. Stenning, district surveyor, said the plans were not deposited with him, that was not required by law. The work had been going on under his superintendence, and had been steadily, not rapidly, pushed forward. He was very much surprised to hear of the collapse, and undoubtedly the left side wall being defective, had caused the accident. As district surveyor he had no fault to find with what had been done by the builder.—Mr. Roberts, surveyor, Lewisham-road, said that so far as he could see the place was sound; he prepared the plans, and had rebuilt 100 public-houses, and never had an accident before.—Dr. Bousfield, of the Old Kent-road, informed the coroner that death was due to partial fracture of the skull and suffocation.—The jury consulted in private, and ultimately returned a verdict of accidental death. They added that they thought there had been an error of judgment on the part of the surveyor in not insisting that there should be new brickwork to support the girder.—Mr. Pook: Does that apply to the surveyor who prepared the plans or to the district surveyor for not seeing that the work was properly done?—The Foreman: To the surveyor who prepared the plans. We think no blame attaches to the builder, who carried out the work in accordance with the plans.

LIFE FOR LIFE.

The American mails just to hand contain particulars of the duel between Colonel William C. Goodloe and Colonel A. M. Swope, which took place in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th inst. It will be remembered that telegrams of a later date have contained the intelligence that Colonel Goodloe had succumbed to his injuries. It appears that Colonel Goodloe had Lock Box 334 in the Lexington Post Office, and Colonel Swope had Lock Box 333, both being close together. Just as Colonel Swope had taken his mail from the box, about twenty minutes to two, Goodloe came to his box, and was in the act of getting his mail, when the two men looked at each other, and some angry words passed between them, which could not be distinguished by the only person who saw the first of the difficulty. After the words had passed both men drew their weapons simultaneously, Swope a pistol and Goodloe a spring-blade hunting-knife. Swope immediately fired, the ball missing its object and striking the glass in Post Office Box 362, lodging on the inside of the office. Before Swope could shoot again Goodloe was upon him with the knife, the first thrust of which took effect in the centre of the breast, producing a frightful wound, which severed the fourth and fifth ribs. This blow was followed up rapidly by others which riddled the left breast. By this time Swope was able to fire again, and placing his pistol, which was a ·38 calibre, against the right side of Goodloe's abdomen he fired, the ball ranging downward and producing a wound which afterwards proved fatal. Just as the shot was fired Goodloe caught Swope by the left arm and began

A Fierce Onslaught

with the knife, striking his adversary in the back five times, twice in the left arm, once in the right arm, and once on the right wrist, nearly severing the hand. Each time the deadly knife fell Swope uttered a loud "Oh!" and when Goodloe let him go he attempted to open the door of the lobby leading to the street, which is held shut by a strong spring. Before he could get the door open he grew weak from loss of blood and fell forward on his face. He died almost instantly, for when the post-office employés reached his side life was extinct. Colonel Goodloe was at once taken to a doctor's office, and all the chief physicians in the city were summoned. Colonel Swope's body was carried to his rooms in Market-street. Eighteen cuts were found in the overcoat, and twelve in the corpse. The ill-feeling between these men began some time in 1883, while Swope was collector of internal revenue. Goodloe went to Washington and tried to induce the President to remove him. This came to the ears of Swope, and ever since then the colonels had hated each other with a deadly bitterness. This feeling was deepened at Louisville a year ago last spring, when, in the State Convention to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, a delegate from Pulaski county rose and protested against his county casting its vote for Swope as delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. At this point Colonel Swope rose and said: "That's right! I don't want your vote. Don't do like my county did—instruct for one man and vote for another."

A MONEY-LENDER'S FEES.

At the Bow-street Police Court a respectably dressed man attended before Sir James Ingham, and made an application with reference to a fee he had paid to a money-lender on making an application for a loan. The applicant said:—I was unfortunately embarrassed, and went to the office and paid 10s. They now refuse to lend the money or return the 10s. They first of all wanted a guinea but I declined, owing to distressed circumstances.—Sir James Ingham: The deposit was made to guarantee them for loss in making inquiries as to your means. I don't suppose, therefore, you could recover. You can only recover in the county court, not here.—The Applicant: They told me there that I could not do so. It was a case for a magistrate.—Sir James Ingham: Not at all. There was no false statement to induce you to part with your money.—The Applicant: I think so. It was paid on condition that if they found things as I stated, and did not advance the money, they would return the deposit.—Sir James Ingham: Ah, that is a promise. I can do nothing.

FATAL DUEL IN BERLIN.

A pistol duel has been fought in Berlin between a captain in a guard regiment and a medical man, resulting in the death of the latter.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Dr. Tanner has gone to Rome.

Accounts from the Rhine districts represent the prospects of the wine harvest as good.

The Lord Mayor has consented to become president of the St. Bride's Youths' Institute during his term of office.

A portrait model of Mr. P. T. Barnum has now been added to Madame Tussaud and Sons' Exhibition.

In all seventeen persons have met their death as a result of the explosion in the Haynan powder mill.

Mr. Christie Murray describes Melbourne as "not in the least a rival of London or Paris, but only a sort of rectangular Liverpool."

Another instance of the phenomenally mild season. In a Northampton garden is a newly-built yellowhammer's nest. It contains three eggs.

Old George M'Farlane, an octogenarian, living at the Scotch village of Alexandria, was left alone a brief while. Somehow the old man fell into the fireplace, and was literally burned to death.

If all the schemes for electric lighting which have just been officially scheduled are carried out many of the leading towns in England will soon enjoy the most recent method of illumination.

In memory of the Emperor Frederick, the Prince of Wales has had a tablet bearing a medallion portrait executed for Sandringham Church, Norfolk.

A house dinner was held on Wednesday night at the Constitutional Club, Lord Harris in the chair. Mr. Gerald Loder, the newly-elected member for Brighton, was the guest.

This was the revolting end of a drunken bout at Buffalo, New York. William Dixon cut Joseph Gilbert's throat, and then was so drunk that he could not get away from the spot. When found he was lying side by side with the dead victim.

A few days since Mrs. Price, of New-street, Penzance, gave birth to a boy 25lb. in weight, 2ft. 3in. tall, and 11in. across the chest. The child was born alive and well, but has died from croup.

The attempt is actually to be made to bring the shattered hull of the Sultan to an English dockyard, and a navigating party has already been selected which will leave Chatham for Malta next week in the transport Tyne.

In consequence of the outbreak of enteric fever in Dublin, the War Office has countermanded all orders for reinforcing drafts to join battalions in Dublin from their regimental depôts in England and Scotland.

Her Majesty's consul at Bordeaux reports that an exhibition of the red wines produced in the Gironde in 1889 and of the white wines produced in 1888 will be held in that town from the 7th of December to the 9th of December next.

Hedon, a small town in Yorkshire, which has had a succession of mayors for 523 years, has a mace which has been used for more than four centuries, and is pronounced to be the oldest in England.

At the Bucks Assizes at Aylesbury, before Mr. Justice Wills, Henry Montague Chadwick, architect, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for sending a letter, demanding money by threats, to his aunt, Mrs. Mees, housekeeper to Lord Carrington, at High Wycombe.

The absence of stormy winds in the Scilly Isles during the month of October is producing the spring crop of flowers, and at Christmas the London market will be well supplied with narcissus and other blooms two months earlier than usual.

The authorities of Portsmouth Dockyard have been informed that for the future all the gun-mountings required for the naval service will be supplied direct from the Admiralty, instead of from the Ordnance Department, as has hitherto been the case.

An organ formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette has been re-opened in one of the chapels of St. Sulpice. It had long stood in one of the other chapels, and has just been restored. Gluck, Marie Antoinette's music-master, and Mozart are known to have played on it at Versailles.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at a gathering of the members of the Exeter Working Men's Conservative Union, referred to the threat that the Opposition would obstruct the Government next session, and observed that the Government were equally determined not to yield to obstruction.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council a proposal, emanating from the Main Drainage Committee, to appoint Mr. F. E. Duckham, of the Millwall Docks, chief engineer, was negatived by a considerable majority, and it was decided to refer the matter to another committee.

The Cardiff magistrates have fined Frederick Meesy, an Italian, 32, living at Cardiff, £10 and costs for keeping a shebeen. The police made a raid upon the premises, and found a large quantity of beer, and they also found a number of persons drinking.

The Queen has sent £5 to a man named George Spicer, a labourer, of Great Hormead, North Hertfordshire, whose wife recently gave birth to four children. The death of the woman and three of the children leaves the husband with ten children, the eldest of whom is 15 years old.

The deposition of the servant of the late Servian Bishop Angyelic of Karlovitz, that the bishop was strangled, turns out to be an invention. The post mortem showed no traces of violence. It is, however, true, says a correspondent, that the bishop's brother, his chaplain, and all the servants took what they could.

A strike among the mother-of-pearl workers in Vienna, which broke out some time ago, has become general, and almost all the factories are closed. The masters have resolved to stand by their men in order to coerce the exporters into a higher tariff, which would enable the payment of better wages.

The Queen's wedding gift to the Duke of Portland has just been finished by Sir Edgar Boehm. It consists of a delicately chiselled bust of her Majesty executed in pure marble, and represents the Sovereign wearing the ribbon and garter, star, and other orders, a diamond necklet and cross, and a small crown and lace veil, the latter being pinned upon the bosom by the Kohinoor brooch.

At Sheffield on Wednesday, while some drainage works were in progress in Hammond-street, two dwelling-houses, both three-storeyed, suddenly collapsed. Two days previously the buildings showed signs of danger by the walls parting, and on Wednesday, as the cavities got wider, the inmates all removed, with the exception of an invalid lady, who was got out only just before the houses collapsed. No personal injury was sustained.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in the course of a speech at Dartford that the recent painful events in Crete were not owing to Turkish misrule, that a faction fight had occurred, and that in view of the circumstances it seemed unjust and unwise to attack the Ottoman Empire and its Sovereign in such unmeasured and dangerous language as had been used.

The Cunard steamer Scythia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown the other night, after experiencing for six days a succession of strong easterly gales, with tremendous heavy head seas. On the 13th and 14th the wind blew with hurricane violence, and several large seas broke on deck with terrific force and did some damage. A passenger had his right arm fractured. The Scythia reported passing off Dursey Island an apparently disabled steamer.

The London County Council has resolved to petition Parliament to make changes in the incidence of taxation, so that a portion of the rates may be thrown upon the owner, that the owner shall not be permitted to contract himself out of liability, and praying that a temporary Act may be passed providing that the new division of the metropolis should take place, notwithstanding any private contract made after the change in the law now asked for.

The wedding of Mr. Henry Gladstone will probably take place in January.

Mr. Toole will be entertained at dinner by a number of his friends at the Reform Club before leaving for Australia.

A trip that General Boulanger made to Guernsey was the foundation of the rumours in Paris that he had landed in France.

The Royal Commission on Vaccination sits now only once a week. According to present prospects, the inquiry will certainly last a year.

The latest rumour which gives Prince Albert Victor a bride fixes upon Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, a young girl not yet quite 16.

Captain C. A. G. Bridge, R.N., has been awarded the vacant good service pension of £150 a year.

The moneys alleged to have been embezzled from the Crawford Spinning Company, Rochdale, by one of their salesmen, are now stated at £8,200.

A dissipated young Italian, named Angelo de Cecco, a cabin passenger on the La Gascogne, cut his throat two days after leaving Havre. He is said to be of a noble Genoese family.

Sixty-five deaths in London last week were due to different forms of poisoning. Ten of these were cases of suicide, while the remaining fifty-five were attributed to accident or negligence.

The sale of Mr. Bennell Rodd's book, "Frederick, Crown Prince and Emperor," to which an introduction was written by the Empress Frederick, realised a profit of £400.

Not only are the plants and birds making mistakes about the season, but even the bats have been led into error. A Norwood gentleman was returning from Tilburstow Hill to Godstone Park, when he saw two or three of them.

Thomas Shaw, wholesale grocer, Huddersfield, has, under the Merchandise Marks Act, been fined £10 and costs for having put upon a keg of American lard the label of Messrs. Kilvert and Sons, lard refiners, Manchester.

At Liverpool on Tuesday, eight seamen, part of the crew of the Atlantic liner City of Chicago, were ordered to forfeit two days' pay for having refused to work on board their vessel when she was at New York on Sunday, November 3rd.

A young man, named Alexander Weir, while addressing a meeting in Clifton-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, staggered and fell. When picked up a moment later it was found that life was extinct, heart disease being the supposed cause of death.

The Calcutta Public Health Society has reported strongly in favour of leper legislation, and urges that the provisions of the bill already drafted should be strengthened and extended so as to prohibit the employment of lepers in washing clothes, preparing food, and similar occupations.

The Hammersmith branch of the National Federation of Labour Union has passed a resolution protesting against the employment of soldiers of the Brigade of Foot Guards at Olympia, on the ground that it is prejudicial to other labour, and has asked the secretary of the union to send a copy of the resolution to the Secretary for War.

The *Cologne Gazette* hears from Alexandria that, as a result of the Prince of Wales's visit, important decisions are said to have been arrived at regarding the native Egyptian army, and that its future with the English army of occupation, on the model of the Anglo-Indian army, is said to be under consideration.

The secretary of the Dundee Radical Association, having written to Lord Rosebery on the subject of working men as justices of the peace—there are only five such in England and Scotland—his lordship has replied, stating that he has recommended working men as magistrates, and they are now on the roll of justices of the peace.

Miss Louisa Spicer, sister of Captain Spicer, high sheriff for Wilts, has died of injuries received in a fall while hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds, near Chippenham. Miss Spicer, in jumping a fence, was thrown heavily, and her dress catching on the pommel of the saddle, she was dragged some distance.

Parkin Hunter, miner, was committed for trial at Durham on Wednesday for attempting to murder his wife at Edmondsley, by attacking her, first with a table knife and then with a coal rake, on October 26th. Although only twelve months married, Hunter had frequently driven his wife away, and more than once had threatened her with a knife. She is in considerable danger.

On the arrival of the night train at Bridgend, near Cardiff, the door of one of the compartments was found ajar, and on search being made the body of a woman about 30 years of age was discovered a few hundred yards from Cardiff Station. Life was not extinct, but the unfortunate woman was unconscious and much disfigured. It is yet uncertain whether she fell or was thrown from the carriage.

An inquest was held a few nights ago at St. Margaret's, near Dover, on the body of a Frenchman who committed suicide in a romantic manner. The man stood at the edge of the cliff, and discharged a pistol at his head, blowing himself over the precipice. There was nothing on the corpse to establish identity, but the word "Dunkirk" was printed in the hat. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A nice trio of criminals—including the mother of a murderer, a pensioner of fallen women, and a damsel who obtained the fifth prize at the Spa Beauty Show—has just been sent to the Central Police Station, Paris. These people were arrested at the Bon Marché Bazaar, where they had succeeded in stealing goods to the value of £80 or thereabouts before the eyes of the detectives fell upon them.

Speaking at Exeter on Tuesday night, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., referred to the larger share of profits which labour was obtaining. He did not grudge workmen the highest wage and the shortest hours of labour which would be consistent with the prosperity of the whole community, but he warned them against the evil of making the cost of production rise to an amount that would exceed the power of the purchaser to give, and would drive trade from the country.

In the annual police report for Liverpool the various occupations of persons convicted for drunkenness in the past year are thus tabulated:—Three clergymen or priests, two actors, one actress, six architects or builders, fourteen lawyers, 261 clerks or agents, twelve Customs or Excise officers, three letter-carriers, twelve merchants, seventeen musicians or vocalists, twelve publicans and beersellers, fourteen surgeons and dentists, and four teachers.

Mr. C. H. Falcon, undergraduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, the other evening, fell from a landing window in College Buildings to the quadrangle below, breaking his leg and sustaining other injuries. The unfortunate gentleman had been reading hard during the present term, and no one was near at the time of the accident. Surgical aid was at once obtained, and the patient is progressing favourably. The height of the window is thirty feet.

Can dipsomania be cured? Fortified by thirteen years' practical experience of a home for inebriates under the Habitual Drunkards' Act, a speaker at Birmingham certified that he had had under his care clergymen, medical men, lawyers, and persons of other ranks of society, who, after twelve months' detention — the maximum time permitted by the law—have been turned out sober men, and have been found in that condition seven or eight years after their discharge.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1889, when there was a balance of £5,592,002, to the 16th of November, 1889, were £49,448,295, against £49,748,708 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £7,647,072. The net expenditure was £52,942,282, against £53,848,893 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on the 16th of November, 1889, amounted to £1,246,016, and at the same date in 1888 to £2,033,488.

There were during the September quarter 15,150 emigrants from Ireland.

There were 2,522 births and 1,451 deaths in London last week.

The cathedral at Calais was broken into a few nights ago and nearly 2,000fr. stolen.

In the year ended the 31st of October 1,310 patients bitten by dogs were treated at the Pasteur Institute. There were thirteen deaths.

Mr. Edward Foskett has received the appointment of chief librarian of the Clerkenwell Free Libraries.

Friends of ex-President Cleveland say that he is arranging for a European tour. It will take place next year.

At the London County Sessions at Clerkenwell, four men have been convicted of highway robberies and sentenced to terms of hard labour.

London's death-roll of last week does not show a single case of fatal attack of small-pox or cholera.

Mr. Mundella thus describes Mr. Goschen:—"The political Cassandra, shrieking of revolution and socialism in the ears of timid capitalists, armchair politicians, and nervous old women."

Winter has suddenly set in with great severity in Eastern Europe. Fearful storms are reported from the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff is blocked with ice.

The fine art pottery works of Messrs. Knowles and Taylor, East Liverpool, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at $300,000.

Sir Charles Russell assures us that "Mr. Gladstone's name will be revered and honoured by his countrymen long after Mr. Balfour's puny, peddling, pedantic, priggish policy is forgotten."

Mr. Henry Tollemache, M.P. for the Eddisbury Division of Cheshire, has intimated his intention of retiring at the close of the present Parliament.

The Espanol Theatre at Barcelona has been completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately no one was injured. The origin of the outbreak is believed to have been caused by an escape of gas.

Prince Albert Victor, replying to an address presented to him in Madras, said that his expectations of India had been more than realised, and that his tour would give him a life-long interest in the people and in their institutions.

Intelligence has been received at Mozambique that Dr. Smythies, the Bishop of Central Africa, while attempting to reach Quilimane, was attacked by the Makolo, but succeeded in escaping to Lake Nyassa.

A company with a capital of one million marks has, it is stated, been formed in Berlin, under the name of German Sunda Company, which intends to acquire land in South Borneo. It will at first confine itself to the cultivation of tobacco.

A farmer named Lydon, residing at Barna, near Galway, has murdered his wife by stabbing her with a pitchfork and fracturing her skull with an iron bar. A family dispute about some property is assigned as the motive of the crime.

Charles Pillfold, at the Southwark Police Court, has been committed for trial on the charge of having attempted to murder Police-sergeant Thomas Briggs in Alice-street, Bermondsey, on the 9th inst.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a Beckenham correspondent, says:—"The principle of local option is one which I view with much favour, and I wish to see it reasonably and promptly tried."

Sixteen students of the Military Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg are to be expelled for attempting to celebrate a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of a Nihilist writer. Several arrests have recently been made in the city.

One of the attractions at the Pittsburg Exposition is a monster roll of paper. The paper is ninety-six inches wide, fourteen miles long, and weighs 2,658 pounds. This mammoth roll is perfect, not having a hole or break in it.

In Constantinople an official communication is published, expressing regret at the tone of the French newspapers with regard to the reception of the German Emperor. It is added that the papers are mistaken in attributing a political character to an act of courtesy.

At the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, M. Floquet, on taking the chair, returned thanks for his election as President of the Chamber, and appealed to the support of all the forces of the democracy for strengthening the hands of the Republican party.

A special committee of the Cabinet sat for nearly three hours the other day discussing measures affecting Ireland. It is understood that among the subjects debated were light railways, arterial drainage, and the transfer of land through the medium of the local authorities.

Explaining the necessity for two new army corps, which are about to be organised, the German Minister of War stated in the Reichstag on Tuesday that the measure was adopted on military grounds, and that it was in no way connected with the new Army law in France. The House adopted the bill unanimously.

There is a sleeping girl now at Alaincourt, in the Department of the Oise, who is likely to puzzle the physicians. Her slumber is not that of one in a peaceful trance, but is agitated like that of a person under the influence of a nightmare or the "blues." For about a fortnight she has been plunged into this strange somnolency. The local doctors are completely nonplussed.

A scandal which opens up the same unsavoury theme as the Ward Beecher case is considerably moving New York. Dr. Rylands, of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, carried the charges against him into the courts, bringing suits for conspiracy and libel against the two members of his vestry who were instrumental in bringing the scandal to the attention of the church.

Three young men belonging to Carlow, having made an unsuccessful attempt to enlist, endeavoured to travel back to Carlow free by a luggage train. When about a quarter of a mile from the town they jumped from the train to escape detection, with the result that one had both legs broken, another received a serious wound on the head, while the third escaped uninjured.

Three children named Barber have been burned to death at St. Ives, Cornwall. The mother, a baby, and a child aged 5 escaped from the burning building. A Quebec telegram reports the burning to death of four children named Sirios, at Sainte Lentnere, Kamouraska county. Their mother had left them alone in the house while she went to visit a neighbour.

An action brought by Messrs. J. H. Darnley and G. M. Fenn against Miss Violet Melnotte has been decided by Mr. Justice Mathew. The defendant agreed with plaintiffs to produce "The Barrister" in the provinces, and afterwards sublet her rights under the agreement to a third person. His lordship held that the defendant was not entitled to sublet the representation, and gave judgment for the amount claimed—£58.

A petition for divorce presented by Mr. Moore, a surgeon-dentist, of Rochester, came before Mr. Justice Butt a few days ago. The co-respondent, Mr. John Gray, some years ago became an assistant to Mr. Moore, and was eventually taken into partnership. On hearing the evidence, the judge told the jury that the case, if established, was one for substantial damages. In the result a verdict was found for the petitioner, the damages being assessed at £1,000. A decree nisi was granted, with costs, and custody of the children.

At the Central Criminal Court this week, Mr. Alfred Macdonnell Green, described as a financial agent, was charged with having assaulted Mr. Douglas Gordon M'Rae, editor of a financial paper. The prosecutor and the accused had been engaged in some litigation arising out of articles respecting Mr. Green which appeared in the prosecutor's paper, and the assault was alleged to have been committed as the parties were leaving the chambers of a barrister in the Temple. The defence was that the prosecutor was the aggressor, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

A Berlin telegram says the Russian Government has resolved to abolish the import duty on sea-borne coals.

Intelligence from San Salvador announces that the National Palace has been destroyed by fire, and that the Government archives were consumed.

Four persons have been found dead in bed at Breslau, having been suffocated by an escape of gas.

Sir Barrington and Lady Simeon were thrown from their carriage at Newport the other night, and the former was seriously injured.

Three hundred and fifty children attending the Donegal Pass National School, Belfast, on Wednesday turned out in a body, as a protest against the dismissal of the head teacher.

The number of paupers in London on the 7th inst., exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, was 93,910, as compared with 97,581 on the corresponding day of last year.

The death of an aged relative in Australia has unexpectedly brought a fortune of several thousand pounds to a poor Penzance family named Rowe.

In consequence of heavy rains many districts in the States of New York, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are flooded, bridges in some cases being washed away and railways blocked.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., presided on Tuesday night at the London Fields Radical Club at a mass meeting of society and non-society men engaged in the sewround branch of the boot trade.

The grand elephant Rostom, in the Berlin Zoological Gardens, had become so unmanageable and unsightly that the administration decided to kill it, but at the special request of the Emperor the life of the huge pachyderm will be spared.

Ernest Lee, a joiner, was charged at South Shields on Wednesday with wilfully neglecting his five children, who were found almost entirely destitute of clothes and food. The prisoner was sent to goal for three months, with hard labour.

The Bucks Dairy Farmers' Association at Winslow has condemned the proposed new railway rates and charges, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the British Dairy Farmers' Association with a view to amalgamation in opposition to the revised scale of charges.

The court at Mons has acquitted Pourbaix of the charges of making use of dynamite and of committing acts of incitement by means of speeches and placards, but sentenced him and Roubette to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 100fr. on the minor charges.

A Socialist trial has commenced at Elberfeld, in which no less than ninety-one persons are accused of being members of a secret society, among them being the Socialist deputies Bebel, Grillenberger, Schuhmacher, and Harm, and Herr Belles, a Dusseldorf barrister.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been asked to contest Handsworth, a suburb of Birmingham, in the Liberal Unionist interest at the next Parliamentary election. Mr. Wiggin, the present member, is credited with the intention to resign when he has completed ten years in service.

The Board of Trade have been overwhelmed this year with applications under the Electric Lighting Acts for provisional orders to sanction the production and supply of electric lighting in all parts of the United Kingdom. The number of applications has reached 430, and power to apply remains until the 30th inst.

With regard to the statement that the bishops were joining the landlords' syndicate in Ireland, Dr. Magee has written a letter saying that the statement is an absolute falsehood, without any foundation or excuse. He has taken no shares in a landlords nor in any other syndicate, nor has he subscribed to any such association.

George Lofts, a carter, fell dead in Harris-street, Bradford, on Wednesday. He had been confined to his home with brain fever, but dressed himself, and, in spite of endeavours to restrain him, rushed along several thoroughfares shouting "Stop those horses." Suddenly he threw up his arms, gave a loud scream, and fell dead.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday Alfred Avory, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for bigamy. Margaret Fraser, an expert railway thief, who had stolen portmanteaus from Euston and other stations to the value of £200, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

At the Boyle Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Martin M'Donagh and Patrick Grady were sentenced under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, the former to two months and the latter to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having assaulted Sergeant Finneran and Constable M'Donnagh in the execution of their duty at Boyle on the 9th inst.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Rebecca Cooper, aged 16 years, who had been sent as an incorrigible to the Salvation Army Home in London, where she broke some windows, and after being taken before a London magistrate was sent away more incorrigible than ever, pleaded guilty on Wednesday to throwing stones at trains, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

The number of rats that infest the London docks is very great, and the size that some of them attain monstrous. To get rid of them more than 300 cats are kept distributed through the various warehouses, and there are several "rat-catchers" in human shape, who find the neighbourhood a remunerative hunting ground. Night raids with terriers are sometimes made by the officials to drive the rodents away, their absolute extermination being impossible.

A lake dwelling, which differs in many respects from the others in Upper Italy and Switzerland, has been discovered to the north-west of Milan, in the neighbourhood of Somma Lombardo, under the peat bog and the underlying layer of mud. The building was rectangular, 89 mètres long and 30 metres broad; and between the posts, which are still standing upright, lay beams and half-burnt planks, the latter having been made by splitting the trees, and without using a saw.

Lords Justices Cotton and Fry have just given an important decision with respect to alimony in divorce cases. The case came before the court on an appeal from a decision of Justice Butt who had awarded permanent alimony to Mrs. Lister on her divorce from her husband on the grounds of his adultery and cruelty. The lady has married again and the continuance of the alimony was objected to. Their lordships decided that Justice Butt had power to make the order for permanent alimony, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

An attempt at burglary was made on Wednesday night at Mountfield Priory, Redhill, the residence of Mrs. Fielding. During dinner time one of the servants went into the drawing-room with a candle, which was suddenly extinguished, but nothing wrong was immediately suspected. Subsequently the butler on searching found all the doors fastened from the inside with screws, and some wires placed across the path to impede pursuit. Bloodhounds were employed to trace the robbers, but ineffectually.

Mr. Stanhope, speaking at Coventry, mentioned that he would, next session, propose that a large sum of money should be spent to put the barrack accommodation of the country on a proper footing. He maintained that the Government still possessed the confidence of the people; that Mr. Balfour had achieved a success with regard to Ireland that had not been granted to any of his predecessors; and that, after three years' work for the benefit of the nation, the energies of Ministers were unexhausted.

Some excitement was created on Westminster Bridge on Tuesday by a respectably dressed woman running down to the pier and jumping into the Thames. Constable AR 21, with the assistance of George French, the night watchman, and A. Bell, pierman, promptly rescued her and had her conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. It was found that the woman was Adelaide Bloomfield, late of Norwich. She had been living at 11, Ryland-road, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town, and is a widow with three children.

Fears are entertained that the steel barque Rosalind, of Grimsby, has been lost with all hands while on a voyage from Aspinwall to Mexico.

An official notice has been received in Limerick intimating that the Government will reintroduce the Shannon Drainage Bill in the next session of Parliament.

Prince Albert Victor has had a day's snipe shooting at Chingleput, Madras. A large bag was obtained, his Royal Highness being very successful with his gun. The prince was entertained on Wednesday evening at an official dinner given in his honour.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MARYLEBONE.

A Publican Shoots a Commission Agent.

A terrible tragedy occurred on Wednesday evening in Little Durweston-street, Marylebone, one man being shot dead and another having a miraculous escape with his life. The above-named street is a short thoroughfare running between Crawford-street and York-street, and in the main the houses are occupied as stables by coachmen to gentlemen residing near Portman-square. In the middle of the street stands the Durweston Arms, a beerhouse, of which John Marsden, a man 32 years of age, is the proprietor. It appears that Marsden dabbles in betting on horse races, and in that way became acquainted with a number of men who frequent the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road and call themselves commission agents. About five o'clock on Wednesday evening James Marsh, aged about 35 or 40, one of the men referred to, called on Marsden with reference to a betting transaction. On a man named Butcher making his demand, a dispute arose between him and Marsden as to the name of the horse he "backed," the latter contending that Butcher bet on a losing horse, while Butcher maintained that he placed his money on the winner. After some argument, Marsden said he had been caught before on the run, and added, "But I will pay you, as I think you knew the winner." Marsden then retired to the bar parlour, and quickly returned with his hand behind him. He raised his arm, and before any one could realise his intention, he fired at Butcher with a revolver. The shot missed him, and lodged in the bar partition. Butcher said, "It was a blank cartridge," whereupon Marsh showed him the bullet, and advised him to lock Marsden up, at the same time rushing from the house for the police. Marsden, with an oath, assured those present that the pistol was loaded, and threatened "to shoot any of them." Butcher was pushed into the tap-room, and the door closed, and at this moment Marsh returned, and said he had sent a boy for the police. "You ——, you sent for a constable?" exclaimed Marsden, "Take that," and he discharged the revolver, point blank at Marsh's heart. With a groan Marsh, who had only one arm, sank to the ground, dead. Two other men ran to raise him, but they were threatened with the same fate by Marsden, who at this moment was seized by Constable Thomas Smith, who had hastened to the scene in response to the boy's summons. The confusion which had been created was indescribable, as Marsden evidently intended to enter the tap-room where Butcher had taken refuge, and in order to frustrate his intention another customer opened the window of the tap-room and told Butcher to escape. This he did, and as the constable entered the house Butcher left it and rushed madly up the street. The entire affray occupied but a few minutes. Further assistance, police and medical, was summoned by Constable Smith, but it was not required, for the unfortunate man Marsh was dead, and Marsden had submitted to his arrest without resistance. In a short time, however, several other officers arrived. The body of the murdered man was temporarily placed in the tap-room, and the house was taken possession of by the police, its proprietor being conveyed to the Molyneux-street Police Station, Edgware-road. On being charged with the murder, Marsden said the revolver went off accidentally.

Proceedings at the Police Court.

On Thursday, John Marsden, 32, a short, pale-faced man, with dark hair and whiskers, described as the proprietor of the Durweston Arms beerhouse, Little Durweston-street, Marylebone, was brought before Mr. De Rutzen, charged with causing the death of James Marsh, aged about 40, and residing at Bolsover-street, Portland-road, by shooting him with a revolver. Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended the prisoner. —William Charles Crutchley, of 72, East-street, Marylebone, a tobacco moulder, said he was in the Durweston Arms beerhouse between four and five o'clock on the previous afternoon. The prisoner was the landlord. Some men in the bar wrangled about some money, and the prisoner said he would not give it to them, and one of the men said that if he did not he would get over the bar and pull his liver out. The prisoner would not, and a man named Bullock opened the flap of the bar counter with the intention of assaulting Marsden, and the latter said he must protect himself and fired a shot. A large piece of wood had been thrown over the bar at Mr. Marsden, and then a second shot was fired. In the witness's opinion the second shot would not have been fired but for the wood having been thrown. A man in the bar, whose name was Marsh, at once fell to the ground. The witness saw that the man was bleeding, and tried to get a doctor, but did not succeed.

Alfred Butcher's Evidence.

—Alfred Butcher, 7, Beethoven-street, commission agent, said that several days ago he saw Marsden about a betting transaction which came off at Manchester on Saturday. On the previous day deceased was with witness when he went to see Marsden. The witness said he had backed the *Star* nap, and Marsden said it was Star Trap. The prisoner said he thought the witness must have known the winner at the time, but he would pay him, and he turned into the bar parlour, as the witness thought, to get his money for him. But instead he came back into the bar with a pistol and fired at him, and the witness picked up a log of wood to throw at him, and being big, it slipped out of his hand. Marsh pushed the witness into a side room, saying that the prisoner meant to shoot him. The witness said the pistol was not loaded, and Marsh pointed to a hole where the bullet of the previous shot had gone into some woodwork in the bar.—Mr. De Rutzen here interposed, and suggested that only sufficient evidence should be given to warrant a remand.—Mr. James Morgan, assistant divisional surgeon, of 15, John-street, Edgware-road, said he was called to the deceased, whom he found in the bar parlour, on the floor, quite dead. He had received a bullet wound on the left side of the chest.—Mr. De Rutzen remarked that that would be sufficient evidence for to-day. The prisoner would be remanded for a week.

THE PRICE OF A KISS.

At the Woolwich Police Court, Frederick Anderson, a cheesemonger, for several years resident in Woolwich, was charged on a warrant with assaulting Mary Jenkins, wife of a hairdresser in High-street, Woolwich.—Mrs. Jenkins said on the 23rd of May she left her husband's shop and was passing the house where the prisoner lived, which was close by, when he came out of the door, put his arm round her neck, and kissed her. She took out a summons against him, but he went away from the town and a warrant was issued.—Police-constable Locock said he apprehended the prisoner that morning in Plumstead, after searching for him for nearly six months.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said: I had no thought of doing this a moment before. I came out of the house simply to go next door, and the lady brushed close by me. I forgot myself, but was sorry for it directly, and have been sorry ever since.—Mr. Kennedy: Why did you run away?—Defendant: I was told that the consequences might be serious, and I went to the house of my father in the country. I found him very ill, and nursed him until he died, and stayed to bury him. I hope the lady will forgive me.—Mr. Kennedy: What do you say, madam. It is six months ago, and the man has suffered.—Complainant: It was a gross insult, and he ought to be punished.—Mr. Kennedy: Yes, but you need not nurse your indignation too long.—Complainant: I am a married woman, sir.—Mr. Kennedy: Very well, if you cannot excuse him, I cannot. There will be a fine of 10s.—Prisoner: I went to her house twice, and apologised to her husband.—Complainant: You did not apologise to me.—Mr. Kennedy: I think you are too exacting. If he has apologised to your husband that makes a difference. I shall make the fine 2s. 6d.

THRASHED BY AN INDIGNANT HUSBAND.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, William Hudson, a well dressed young cabman, living in Redburn-street, Chelsea, was charged before Mr. Sheil with thrashing Horace Harker, an architect, of 31, Wellington-square, Chelsea, with a walking-stick. Mr. E. D. Rymer defended. —The prosecutor, an elderly man, deposed that a little after eight on Wednesday night he was walking through Tedworth-square, which is not very far from his residence, when the prisoner drove up to him on his cab, and said he wanted to speak to him. He stopped, and the prisoner got off the cab, wrenched his walking-stick from his hand, and beat him unmercifully over the head and shoulders with it saying, "Now I am going to let you have it."—Mr. Sheil: And I suppose you don't know what he did it for?—The Witness: No. I had only seen him once before. I fell down in the road, and shouted out "Police" and "Murder," and when a constable came, the prisoner punched me in the face and made it bleed.—Mr. Rymer: Did not the defendant say he wished to be taken into custody to get your name and address, because you have been following his wife about and

Sending Her Disgraceful Letters

and postcards?—The Witness: No. I have seen his wife. That's all.—Mr. Rymer said he had before him a pile of letters and postcards, all in the same handwriting, although there were attempts at disguise, and different vague addresses, such as "Parliament-street," "Pump-court," &c., were given.—Defendant, shown a postcard, on which was written "Cannot meet you as arranged, but will see you at Aquarium at nine o'clock to-night—refreshment bar under clock. T. R. R.," said it was not in his handwriting. Warned to be careful, he admitted that one of the letters was written by him, and Mr. Sheil asked him who "Dear Vic" was, the person to whom it was addressed.—Defendant: The lady I wrote to?—Mr. Rymer: The defendant's wife?—The Complainant: I think so, although I did not know it when I wrote the letter.—Another communication, apparently in the same handwriting, passed up to the bench, was as follows:—"Mon petit chere, —All right; will see you to-night, same time and place. *Dum spero spiro.*—P.S. All the rest, at present, is blank."—Mr. Sheil: The man's Latin is as bad as his French.—Mr. Rymer: This disgraceful system of sending the defendant's wife letters, &c., and following her about the streets, has been

Going on for Three Months.

The young woman is respectable, and has handed the communications to her husband. She has actually had to take refuge in a cab to escape the importunities of this fellow.—The complainant, questioned by the magistrate, admitted that on one occasion he was stopped by a constable in the King's-road in consequence of the defendant's complaint about annoying and following his wife. On that occasion he gave the false name of Parker and a false address at Earl's Court. He did that for the sake of getting rid of the man.—Mr. Sheil said he thought it unnecessary to go further. He should simply order the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £5 to keep the peace. Of course he must not take the law into his own hands.—Mr. Rymer: He has had plenty of provocation, and now I shall apply for process against this man Harker for annoying and writing libels to a respectable young married woman.—Mr. Sheil thought that application had better be made at another time.

ALLEGED SCANDALOUS BEHAVIOUR OF A CITY MAN.

Mr. Robert William Banner, stated in evidence to be connected with the Stock Exchange, of 24, Barkstone Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W., appeared to a summons at Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, at the instance of Alice Stuart, a young woman living at 70, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, who asked for an affiliation order. Mr. Duerdin Dutton appeared for the complainant and Mr. Tickell was counsel for the defendant.—The young woman, who was formerly in service, deposed that early in the month of January last the defendant, a stranger, came up to her in the Burlington Arcade and claimed acquaintance. She told him he was mistaken, but allowed him to walk with her, and in that way an intimacy was commenced which continued till August last, when he ceased to write to her affectionately, sent back her letters, and returned a latch key of the house where he had so frequently visited her, through the post. She had gone with him to the City and waited while he did business in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, and accompanied him to his clubs, the Junior Carlton and Constitutional. Frequently he took her to church or saw her there by appointment when his wife was with him. On Easter Sunday he arranged that she should take the Holy Communion at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Oxford-street, at the same time as his wife, and all three of them went to the Communion table together, Mrs. Banner being of course unconscious of the relationship with her husband. After Communion, defendant put his wife in her carriage, joined witness, and took her to lunch at the Grand Hotel, Northumberland Avenue. It was only a few days before this that he had divulged that he was a married man with two children. He told witness that one of his servants was leaving, and suggested that she should come into his house, but she refused. He drove her out from her house in his own dog-cart, with his groom, and they went through the park. He also bought her a jacket, and she wore it on Easter Monday, when they spent the day together at the Crystal Palace.—Mr. Dutton put in letters, sworn to be in the defendant's handwriting, which left no doubt of his intimate relations with the girl, and she, crying and evidently greatly affected, gave some very painful evidence. Since the birth of the child an allowance he made her of £2 a week and presents had been discontinued, and she had been referred to his lawyers. The cross-examination of the girl was directed to show that she was not pursuing a chaste life when the defendant met her.—Mr. Tickell said it was an attempt to get money from a gentleman who met the young person and had treated her precisely as he would any other common woman. He denied being the father of her child.—Mr. Dutton: I should like to get him in the witness-box. This is one of the most shocking cases of hypocrisy that ever I heard of. —Mr. D'Eyncourt said if a quarter of what was said was true, complainant had a strong case.—The summons was adjourned.

"FREAKS" IN LOVE.

"The loves of monstrosities" has, writes a correspondent, "a rather lunatic ring about it, but still as a title it would be appropriate to a narration of the amatory experiences of the freaks of nature which Mr. Barnum has on view at Olympia. I was having a chat recently with Professor Ordwin, who has charge of these curious people, and was surprised to learn that the male members of the show never appear without exciting something more than sympathy in the breasts of some ultra-sympathetic ladies. He has a collection of amatory epistles which have been sent, more especially to the legless man, the armless man, and the skeleton dude, and all three have had plenty of opportunities for getting married. But it appears they got married long ago. I was shown a portrait of the wife and four sturdy sons of the man who was born without legs, and they certainly were none the worse for their father's deformity The skeleton dude, too—who is a marvel of attenuation—has a wife and family, his proudest boast being that he is the happy possessor of twins. The female members of the show—except the giantess, who is hardly of marriageable age—are also married."

Patrick O'Callaghan, assistant to a Walton medical man, has been sentenced at Liverpool to six weeks' hard labour for a violent attack on Edwin Beck, a debt collector. Beck went to the doctor's house to collect an account, when O'Callaghan, attacking him violently, knocked him through a glass door and beat him on the head with a walking-stick. Notice of appeal was given.

CORONER AND JURY.

A Remarkable Scene.

Dr. Macdonald held an inquest at the Tottenham Hospital a few evenings ago upon the body of Thomas John Parsler, aged 23, a plateworker.—The jury, who thought the surgeon was not free from censure for certifying that a man seriously injured was simply intoxicated, returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries to the head occasioned by a fall. During the proceedings an extraordinary scene occurred between the coroner and the jury. When the former called for the carman to give evidence, it was found that he had not arrived. No time, however, was lost, as another witness was immediately sworn, and while he was being examined the carman arrived. He subsequently gave evidence, at the conclusion of which the coroner censured him for being late, and added, "I shall not fine you for not being here in time, but I shall not allow you any expenses.—The Witness: I could not help being late, because I missed my train.—The Coroner: You had no business to miss your train, and you will lose your expenses. —A Juror: That will be rather hard on this poor man; indeed, it will be most unjust. He missed his train, and caused no delay; but you, Mr. Coroner, were half an hour late, and kept the whole of the jury waiting.—The Coroner: The train I came by was late; and be good enough to understand that I am not going to be dictated to by any one as to the manner in which I shall conduct my courts. I am judge here, and will not be spoken to in this manner.—The Juror: A number of tradesmen, called from their business, cannot afford to wait for a coroner; and you disallow a poor man's expenses for missing a train, and you do the same thing yourself.—The Coroner: It is not the same thing. I am not responsible for the running of the trains by the company. He missed his train, but I caught mine; it was only late. He missed his altogether; and I advise the jury not to say anything more about the matter, or perhaps I shall. —A Juror: We are not at all frightened.—The Coroner: You had better not talk any more on this subject.—A Juror: What are we here for?—The Coroner: To find out the cause of the death of the deceased.—A Juror: And not to be kept here waiting and then be bullied.—The Coroner: I will not hear anything more.—A Juror: We have our business to attend to, and you ought to be punctual.—The Coroner: If you go on talking like this I shall do something that I may be sorry for, and you too.—A Juror: A gross injustice to a poor man like that carman.—The Coroner: I nearly did something before that I should have been sorry for. I am judge here, as I said before, and if this goes on I shall do something that I shall be sorry for.—A Juror: You may do what you please, but pay the poor man.—The Coroner: I shall not allow his expenses.—A Juror: He shall be paid. The jury will make a collection amongst themselves.—The Coroner: You can do as you please.—The jury then subscribed a sum of money, which was handed to the witness, and the scene terminated.

ROMANTIC OBSEQUIES OF A NOBLEMAN.

A steamer arrived at Bardsey Island, off the Carnarvonshire coast, on Wednesday, bearing a coffin containing the remains of the late Lord Newborough, of Glynllifon, Carnarvonshire. Sixteen months ago the body was interred in the family vault in Llandwrog Churchyard, where it was to remain, according to specific instructions in the will, until the present time, when it was to be taken from the vault and conveyed to a last resting-place on Bardsey Island, to which place the late lord was deeply attached by its historic associations, the island having been given to a member of the Glynllifon family for conspicuous bravery. Lord Newborough took a deep interest in the islanders, built them cottages and a chapel to accommodate eighty worshippers, and also erected a monument with an inscription to commemorate the deaths of the 20,000 saints who, according to Welsh tradition, have been buried on the island. A handsome mausoleum had been constructed on Bardsey, and in this the coffin was deposited.

IN THE "SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

It was a singularly happy inspiration or instinct which influenced me last week to advise my clients to knock off from speculation. Had I known—which, of course, I did not—that within twenty-four hours from the time of writing the empire of Brazil would be revolutionised into a republic, I could not have hit the mark more accurately. It is almost needless to say that I remain of the same opinion now that the unexpected catastrophe has happened. Its weight, added to that of the other causes set forth by me last week, tells heavily against the chance of an upward movement. Then, too, the aspect of the money market points clearly towards increased stringency, while the over-bought state of the account in American rails and "internationals" justifies some misgiving. My advice, therefore, is to cease from speculating until one can see what lies ahead. If I mistake not, those who are reckoning on the half year's railway profits being proportionate to the increased prosperity of the country will find themselves egregiously mistaken. There probably will be some increase, but working expenses seem bound to knock holes in calculations based on traffic receipts alone. As for foreign securities, it would require all the eyes of Argus and a few hundreds more, to perceive any opening for the speculative buyer. The Brazilian upset puts all South American bonds under a cloud, and as if that were not enough, there are growing signs of an approaching monetary smash up in the Argentine republic. European Government emissions are not much more favourably circumstanced. Most of them are at a preposterously inflated level, thanks to the legerdemain of the great houses that play hanky panky with these securities. Egyptian alone stand at something like their real worth; the budget just published proves that the security on which they rest steadily assumes a more and more solid character. All the same, I cannot advise Egyptians for speculation; they are only good at present for investment. In regard to them, therefore, as to all other securities, my counsel is to leave them severely alone. And now a word or two to the very frequent correspondents who ask my opinion about this or that building society or other commercial undertaking. It is quite impossible in these cases for any outsider to know how the business is being conducted. Even if a complete list of the assets could be obtained, their value would remain largely a matter for conjecture. Some building societies are safe and sound; others quite the reverse being little better than traps to catch unwary investors. It is the same in the case of what are called "deposit banks;" the security offered may be either good, bad, or indifferent. My readers will probably say that they are aware of all this without my telling them. Perhaps they may be, but it was necessary to say so much in order to show that my knowledge of such concerns goes no further than their own.

J. B.—The two issues you mention are tolerably safe. The reason for the difference of price is that the dearer ranks before the cheaper for payment of interest. I cannot undertake the responsibility of naming a number of safe investments for you. You would be sure to place the blame on my shoulders if anything went wrong.

X. Y. Z.—1. It is somewhat speculative, but sound enough. 2. You must exercise your own judgment.

Bricks.—I never express any opinion on individual building societies or kindred concerns. The responsibility would be more than I should care to accept.

In view of the great results, financial, industrial, and other, achieved by the Paris Exhibition, the *Cologne Gazette* warmly advocates a similar enterprise at Berlin as a means of infusing fresh life and motion in that capital, and through it into the empire.

ALLEGED MURDER BY AN ACTRESS.

A tragedy, which is still shrouded in mystery, took place in Paris a few nights ago in a house in the Rue Germain-Pilon, where a journalist named Hippolyte Richard lived with his mistress, an actress. The pair returned home near midnight, and the landlord of the house heard them laughing. Ten minutes afterwards, however, there was noise of quarrelling in Richard's room, and the landlord went to the place, but was told by the actress not to come in, an injunction which he disobeyed. Going into the apartment, he found Richard moaning in pain on a bed. The journalist, on seeing the landlord, cried out feebly that Marie, his mistress, had stabbed him in his stomach, and that he was dying from the wound. A few moments after Richard died. The actress has been arrested, but she maintains that her friend committed suicide because he had not been sufficiently rewarded for the trouble which he had taken during the general elections.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or wrapper, will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.]

Hamilton.—Most benefit societies and insurance offices do that sort of business. It would be against our rule to recommend any particular one.

Eric.—It is done, but whether such transactions come strictly within the four corners of the law seems open to question.

J. Fry.—Please be more explicit. Solomon himself could not understand your question as it stands. You neither define the nature of the election, whether Parliamentary or municipal, nor the place where it occurred.

E. S.—A divorce could be obtained. If he married without a decree dissolving the previous union, he would be liable to prosecution for bigamy.

A. Wood.—We are not acquainted with the precise whereabouts of the inn nor with its fishing regulations. Your letter arrived far too late for a reply last week. See notice above.

A Constant Reader.—They were accorded their privileges in the interests of the public safety and convenience.

F. Steele.—He was twice returned for Lambeth—in 1857 and 1859.

Rifle.—Each corps has its own regulations as regards the physical examination of recruits; in some it is rather stringent.

T. Bennett.—The I O U preserves its original character as a simple acknowledgment of indebtedness, provided it contains no reference to the verbal agreement you speak of.

Winny.—Replies to advertisements of any kind cannot be addressed to the "People" office. Your best plan would be to arrange with some local tradesman or friend to have your correspondence addressed to their care.

Venus.—1. It would depend upon a variety of considerations—the nature of the property, whether real or personal, the date when the marriage took place, and whether the property came into her possession before or after marriage. 2. Paraffin for cleaning dirt out, machine oil for lubricating. 3. Any good black enamel; use it like paint, putting on a thin coat.

Pickwick.—Of course there is a law against it. Secure good evidence of the disgraceful proceeding, and then summons him for indecency.

J. Bennet.—1. Quite correct. 2. No. 3. Yes.

H. F. Cousins.—The head remains the same as on the first coin; it is the obverse which has been changed by substituting "sixpence" encircled by a wreath for the Royal coat of arms.

Ich Dien.—We cannot say, but a letter addressed to Messrs. Warne would, no doubt, elicit the information.

Olympia.—It would occupy far too much space to give the details you require. This column is intended for short and simple replies to short and simple questions.

Henry Day.—We doubt whether they can be obtained in England; at all events, they are not at our disposal.

H. Little.—Give the name by which you have always been known.

H. Forster.—1. There is no record of such a meeting. 2. Pronounced "Zit;" spelt "Xit."

J. S. Fuller.—It would be against our rule either to give the private addresses you request or to reply by post.

J. C. M.—If the stakeholder was also appointed referee, you must abide by his decision. If not, you can sue him for the return of your money on the ground that the bet was never officially decided.

Judith.—The one marriage at the registry office would be legal and binding for life, unless set aside by a divorce.

H. K. W.—None.

Bertie F.—1. It was a yearly hiring, and the landlord is consequently entitled to six months' notice, to expire on the date when the tenancy began. 2. Yes, unless the agreement forbids it.

D.—We cannot comply with your request; to do so would be against our standing rule.

H. S. T.—An auctioneer's charges are a matter of arrangement with his clients. There is no legal limitation. In case of apparent overcharge, recovery can be attempted by an action at law.

Holloway.—There is no way, except by persistent trapping.

J. O. Decker.—Many thanks for the correction; it was a misprint.

G. Snow.—Quite impossible to comply with your request. It would be a breach of etiquette.

Tombola.—We have no knowledge of foreign lotteries and their arrangements, nor do we wish to be enlightened.

E. S.—It will be found, no doubt, at Somerset House.

West.—The name by which you have been known.

Mark Humphrey.—Declined with thanks.

A Reader.—1. A week's notice must be given. 2. No. 3. If your claim was disputed, you would have to prove the debt, which, apparently, would be very difficult.

One at Sea.—She can obtain an affiliation order at any time within twelve months from the date of last payment. The amount of costs would depend upon circumstances. Apply to a Parliamentary bookseller.

L. S.—If twelve months have elapsed without any payment for maintenance being made, an order cannot be obtained, unless the man was absent from the kingdom during the whole time.

B. T. C.—It is equally divisible between the mother and the two sisters.

Constant Reader.—We cannot say; there were several published at the time. Consult a bookseller.

A. T. R.—1. No. 2. Only if she were in receipt of parish relief, and the compulsion would come from the guardians, not from herself. 3. Yes; she must be "domiciled."

G. J. Webb.—Declined with thanks.

Household.—Whenever the public health would be likely to suffer.

A Dorkingite.—You had better give the name by which you have always been known.

May Morning.—The copy of the certificate belongs to whoever pays for it.

J. Lancelot.—By becoming a member of the chartered society.

Subscriber.—1. At the registry office. 2 and 3. It would occupy too much space to give all the details. 4. No.

Banjo.—Not at all difficult to those who possess the necessary qualifications. Proficiency can only be acquired, of course, by continual and careful practice.

John and G. J. W.—Forwarded to "Adam" for replies next week.

J. S.—It is the Datura stramonium, a very poisonous annual, the seeds being the most deadly. The leaves when dried are smoked to relieve asthma.

J. Marner.—You had better take her to a "vet.," as it is not in my province to act as dog doctor.

G. R. H.—I should say that the disease has arisen from unclean perches; but the bird could not be properly cured without being seen.

K. E.—Not good constantly, but does no harm occasionally. Why not use the safe canary seed?

J. N. Kemp.—You do not say what part of the world the bird comes from. How can I tell its nature from the brief description you give?

H. H. M. W.—If for building purposes, it can be leased for ninety-nine years; if for mining, sixty years; for any other purpose, for twenty-one years.

A Father.—The schoolmaster is right.

Disbela.—Perhaps it may be filed at Somerset House; have a look there. If not obtainable, you must commission some one in the colony to make inquiry.

Sydney.—Your best course would be to summon her for the value of the article. A criminal charge would not lie, as you admit that the bag was borrowed and not stolen.

Slight Knowledge.—There is no book which would give you the requisite information. Perfection can only be reached by diligent practice. Persevere and you will succeed. Many thanks for your flattering opinion.

Charlie.—1. We have no record of either event. 2. Yes; like the poor American giantess, we are "still growing."

J. North.—Never having been in the business, we are unable to specify the best sort of apparatus. In large manufactories several different machines are, we believe, employed in the various stages of the process.

Thomas.—No.

D. A. P.—Referred to "Old Isaac." Too late for a reply this week. See rule above.

An Old Reader.—You must give it up on payment of £5, unless she prove it was not testator's to give.

F. C. S.—Not if he is a workman.

Lodger, C. J.—Pay what is due and claim the goods. Strictly, the landlady cannot sell, but you would get little sympathy from the court. A week's notice is sufficient.

X. M.—A warrant of execution can only be issued by the court.

Brightonian.—At Lewes, on 29th November, 1881.

G. B.—Her majority over Sir E. Currie, the next on the successful list, was 3,776.

Poor Widow.—Not if they are in use.

Minister Greenwich.—It is an old term, meaning leather workers.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY CITY JOURNALISTS.

At the Old Bailey on Thursday, Mr. Horace Avory made application to the learned Recorder respecting the case of alleged blackmailing by City journalists. He said that while all parties were anxious to settle the case as speedily as possible, the wife of Mr. Michael Abrahams had unfortunately died suddenly, and therefore he had to ask that the case might be postponed until the next session.—Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for the prosecutor. He said that he sympathised with the application, which he was not instructed to oppose, but that the case having been put in the judge's list he had applied to Mr. Justice Hawkins to settle a day for the hearing the following morning. The Solicitor-general would then attend specially for the purpose. Therefore he thought it rather unfair that the application should be made to the learned Recorder. It was most desirable that a day should be peremptorily fixed for the hearing.—Mr. Avory said he knew nothing of any other arrangement. It was most inconvenient waiting until Friday.—The Recorder said that he considered the application reasonable, and that the case should stand over until next session. Application would have to be made to the learned judge to definitely decide a day for the hearing.

THE WHITECHAPEL MYSTERY.

A Mother's Fears.

Mrs. Georgina Smith, a widow, of 6, Jesmond-street, Old Kent-road, made a statement on Thursday with reference to the mysterious absence of her daughter, Rosina Lydia Smith, who was missed from her home shortly before the discovery of the trunk of a woman under a railway arch in Pinchin-street, Whitechapel. Mrs. Smith states that a man who resided near Redhill, a farmer and cattle-dealer, met the girl (who was then accompanied by her brother) near the Monument. Having given them refreshment, the boy went with the man down to a place near Tunbridge Wells, on the plea that the lad would be given some farm work. The youth returned to London, alleging he had been assaulted, and the girl was afterwards missed, and has never since been seen alive. Mrs. Smith adds that her daughter had an old injury on the index finger of her right hand (such an injury was on the hand of the deceased person found in Pinchin-street), and in other respects the description of the body (with the exception of the supposed age given by the medical men) resembles that of the girl Rosina Smith. Mrs. Smith has expressed an intention of laying all the facts of the case before Mr. Monro, the chief commissioner.

ROBBERY AT AN M.P.'S RESIDENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court, Michael Lydon, 29, sawyer; Fred White, 19, porter; James Tickett, 25, dealer; George Tickett, 62, dealer; Elizabeth Tickett, 44; and Job Gill were charged with various acts of housebreaking, including one at the residence of Dr. Clark, M.P.; and the three last-named prisoners were also charged with receiving goods, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. C. F. Gill (instructed by Mr. Frayling, of the Treasury) prosecuted; Mr. Besley, Mr. Lawless, and Mr. Cluer appearing for the defence.—In the rooms occupied by George Tickett the police found a large number of articles, among them being a pair of sleeve-links stolen from Dr. Clark's house. Other things were identified as the proceeds of robberies at the Ham and Windmill public-house, St. James's; at Mr. Weissler's, jeweller, Battersea Park-road; and at various private houses in the neighbourhood of Putney and Clapham. From the Ham and Windmill £300 worth of jewellery was stolen, and about £200 worth from Mr. Weissler's.—Elizabeth Tickett and Job Gill were, by the direction of the Recorder, acquitted, but the others were found guilty by the jury—Lydon and White of housebreaking, and the two Ticketts of feloniously receiving.—Lydon, White, and George Tickett were each sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. James Tickett, who was a returned convict, was sent back into penal servitude for seven years. Both the Recorder and the grand jury complimented the officers engaged in the case for the way in which they had traced the property and brought the guilty parties to justice.

NOTICE.

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

PERSONAL.

DEAR LY.—Why did you make me look so foolish on Wednesday? Shall put in an appearance on Sunday by the 8.30 train.—M. O. T.

WILL the SISTERS of HANNAH ANN STOCK communicate to the DAUGHTER of Mrs. STEWARD.—Mrs. WALMSLEY, 5, Hornshay-street, Canterbury-road, Hatcham.

MATRIMONIAL AID SOCIETY.—Any Lady or Gentleman can Marry; send 5s., with description and what required; the only genuine society; thousands married yearly; no fee; £5 on marriage.—EDITOR, 17, Blackman-st., Borough.

LOST.—A SMALL SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, on Saturday morning, the 26th ult., between St. Bride-street and the corner of Gray's Inn-road, Holborn. Finder will be rewarded upon delivering the ring to A. G. L., the "People" Newspaper Office, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO
Situations Wanted or Vacant,
Houses or Apartments to Let or Wanted,
Houses, &c., or Articles for Sale,
Lost or Found, &c., &c.,
ARE CHARGED AT A
SPECIAL LOW RATE OF 1s. FOR 16 WORDS
AND
6d. PER LINE, OR EIGHT WORDS, AFTER.

These rates apply only to private or individual announcements, and are not intended for advertisements of the above descriptions when sent by the advertiser in his trade or professional character. Prepayment is indispensable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, strong, healthy appearance, 7 months character, 2s. 6d. to 3s. weekly.—Lillie K., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, 1 year and 5 months' character, wages £9 to £10.—Elizabeth D., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

YOUNG GIRL to ASSIST, age 16, 2 years' character, respectable, wages 3s. weekly.—Lizzie, Hetherington's, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GENERAL SERVANT, middle-aged, very reliable, in small family, 2 years' character, wages £10 to £12.—Elizabeth, Hetherington's, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 23, good plain cook, clean, neat and respectable, good personal character, wages £14.—Elizabeth, Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT, to assist another, age 16, strong willing girl, 12 months' character, wages £8.—Lillie, Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, little plain cooking, little washing, good references, wages £8.—Maggie, Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 19, respectable, neat appearance, can plain cook, over 3 years' personal character, wages £12.—L. H., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 25, neat appearance, able to do plain cooking and washing, 18 months' character, wages £14.—Apply, Caroline, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-rd.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, tall, bright-looking girl, little knowledge of cooking, 15 months' character, wages £10.—Apply, Martha, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT or NURSEMAID, age 17, used to and fond of children, country girl, 2 years and 5 months' personal character, wages 3s. weekly.—Apply, Ellen, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, nice, tall, respectable girl, very willing, understands house work, fond of children, good references, wages 2s. 6d. weekly.—Florence, Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, plain cooking, little washing, accustomed to house work, good references, wages arranged.—Lydia, Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, rather tall, fond of children, little washing and cooking, 15 months' character, wages 3s. weekly.—Apply, Eliza S., Hobbs's, Hill's Foot House, 28, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GOOD COAT MACHINISTS and BAISTERS, indoors and out.—Aldermanbury Clothing Works, Old Ford-road, E.

GOOD Coat and Juvenile Suit Machinists and Finishers.—ALDERMANBURY CLOTHING WORKS, Old Ford-road, E.

HOUSEMAID, aged 18 to 24, 2 in family, no children, no washing, wages £14.—Mrs. M. D., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

PLAIN COOK or good GENERAL, 3 in family, no children, wages £16. Also HOUSEMAID, about 18, wages £12.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GOOD GENERAL, about 25, 3 in family, nurse, housemaid, and boy kept, wages £18.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham. 3897

YOUNG GIRL wanted, aged 16, to assist cook and housemaid, must sleep out, good wages.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 25, small family, no washing, comfortable place, wages £18.—Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

HOUSE and PARLOURMAID wanted, age about 22, 3 in family, very comfortable place, wages £18 to £20.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

NURSEMAID wanted, age 16 to 20, for one baby, 11 months' old, another servant kept, wages £10 to £12.—Apply, Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

SITUATIONS VACANT—(Continued.)

HOUSEMAID wanted, age 20 to 25, for business house, 3 other servants kept, wages £12 to £14.—Apply, Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, able to do plain cook, small family, no children, wages £12 to £14.—Apply, Mrs. T., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18 to 24, 4 in family, another servant kept, very comfortable situation, wages £12.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20 to 30, 2 in family, must plain cook, nice quiet, homely situation, wages £18.—Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age about 28, only 2 in family, good place, wages £16.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

YOUNG SERVANT wanted, age about 16, to assist generally, small family, comfortable home, wages £10.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

PLAIN COOK wanted, age 28, only 2 in family, comfortable place, wages £20.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

NURSE wanted, age about 20, 3 children, very comfortable home, wages £16.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 25, good plain cooking, 5 in family, 2 others kept, wages £17.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GOOD PLAIN COOK wanted, must have good character, 4 in family and 3 servants kept, wages £22.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater. 3322.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 25 to 35, good place, and assistance given, wages £18 or £20.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater. 3317.

HOUSEMAID wanted, for a family of 2, 4 others kept, wages £16 and 2s. 3d. weekly for beer and washing.—Mrs. T., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W. 3308.

HOUSE and PARLOURMAID wanted, for a small family, 3 servants kept, comfortable situation, wages £18 and all found.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

YOUNG SERVANT wanted, age 20, only 2 in family, quiet, easy place, kind mistress, wages £10 or £12.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater. 3303.

BETWEEN MAID wanted age about 16, to assist housemaid and cook, wages £9 or £10, and all found.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W. 3117.

PLAIN COOK, age 25 to 30, 2 in family, 3 servants kept, wages £20.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington.

HOUSE and PARLOURMAID, age 26, medium family, 4 servants kept, wages £22.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age about 24, 2 in family, no washing, early dinner, very good place, wages £14 to £16.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street Islington.

CHILDREN'S MAID wanted, about 18, 2 children, 6 and 9 years, other servants kept, one not been out before not objected to, wages £10.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GIRL TO ASSIST wanted, age 16 to 18, small family, general and nurse kept, general would suit, wages £8 to £10, comfortable place.—Apply, Mrs. S., Hobbs's, Hill's Foot House, 28, St. John's Hill, Clapton Junction.

COOK and HOUSE and PARLOURMAID wanted, £16 to £22; also GENERAL SERVANT, to help, £14; three in family, no children, easy place, no washing.—Mrs. PIPE, 50, Edgware-road, Hyde Park.

A REPRESENTATIVE wanted for a first-class Firm; no risk or outlay; a good salary and commission will be given to a person proving competent.—Apply, by letter, to T. P., 8, Brushfield-street, E.C.

GOLD WATCH GIVEN as a Reward to all Female Servants who have remained in their situations two years. For particulars, see DOMESTIC HELP, published Weekly, One Penny, of all Booksellers, or direct from the Publisher, F. W. HETHERINGTON, 334, Strand, London, by post for 1½d.

MEN, Youths, Boys from Town, Country, the Colonies, or Abroad.—Shop Assistants, Gardeners, Grooms, Coachmen, Butlers, Valets, Footmen, Handymen, Pages, Messengers, Caretakers, Attendants, Heavy or Light Porters, Club, Hotel, Coffee, or Public Assistants, armen, Clerks, Farmers' Sons, all Farm Hands wanting a chance, all requiring Employment, indoors or out, write or call for Situation Guide and Testimonials, free. Busy time. Hundreds suited from all parts.—TANNER and CO., 112, Newington Causeway, London. Men, late Army, Navy, or Merchant Service, also write. Employers suited free.

BUSINESSES, HOUSES, &c.

GREENGROCERY and COAL BUSINESS for Disposal cheap.—Apply, T. C., 59, Euston-street, Euston-square. Private.

SURREY.—SWEETS, TOBACCO, STATIONERY; price £15; small house, roomy shop; rent £22.—E. G., 9, Broadway, Sutton, Surrey.

£100 OR OFFER.—COFFEE and DINING-ROOMS, near main road; good lease; low rent; profitable house.—Particulars, personally; stamp, Mr. CUTLER, 27, Jeffrey-street, Great College-street, Camden Town.

£400 CASH (about).—FULLY-LICENSED PUBLIC, S.E.; free; long lease; low rent; good trade; books proof.—Particulars, personally; stamp, CUTLER, above.

CIGAR and FANCY, adjoining railway station, W.; only £45; trade £8 weekly; closed on Sundays; handsomely-fitted shop; low rent; genuine.—CORDNELL, 27, King-street, Cheapside.

CONFECTIONER'S, with WINE and BEER LICENSE, Southsea; occupying good business position; compact premises; old established and genuine trade; cash £100.—Messrs. BRIDGES, 4, King's-road, Southsea.

VILLAGE PUBLIC, 10 miles West; free for spirits; comfortable home, magnificent garden, stabling, coachhouse, and piggeries; satisfactory trade; rent £30; valuation £250; distillers lend.—Card of Mr. WOODS, Auctioneer, Hounslow.

GENERAL and PROVISION STORES, bargain; beautiful home; well fitted; main thoroughfare; tenant years; good living trade; must be sacrificed through unforeseen trouble this week.—HALSEY, 33, Portway, West Ham, Essex.

BAKER'S (Splendid); possession; beautifully-fitted; busy thoroughfare; 12 sacks; 21 years' lease, at £36 a year rent; good home and every convenience; must sell; owner going abroad; every investigation allowed.—Stamp to Baker, 5, Brounswood Villa, Portway, West Ham, Essex.

OIL, COLOUR, and GROCERY STORES; convenient shop, 10 rooms, large warehouse and stabling; rent £70, nearly all let off; immense high class neighbourhood; certain fortune for pushing man; price £70, includes expensive fixtures and fittings; small stock at valuation.—ELLIS and CO., 24, High Holborn.

£190.—TWO HOUSES in Rutland-street, Mile End-road, Old Town, for SALE; leasehold term 17½ years from Christmas next; gross rental £30 2s.; ground rent £2 10s. each, held of freeholder; old tenants.—Apply, by letter, H. M. L., care of Lovell, Son, and Pitfield, 3, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.

10,000 AGENTS for the Country Post Order Department wanted, who are capable of taking Measurements for Coats, Vests, and Trousers. A good commission paid for simply filling-up measurement forms for a large high class London house.—Apply to "Manager," care of R. F. White and Son, Advertising Agents, 33, Fleet-street, E.C.

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS.

HOTELS, INNS, BEER, and BOARDING-HOUSES.—Those requiring to sell or buy a reliable and lucrative business, any price, in town or country, call or write to Messrs. GREENWAY, 132, GOWER-STREET, W.C., the old-established and recognised agents. Cash advanced to complete purchases at 5 per cent. interest. Register free.

Messrs. PASSINGHAM and HALL,

50, GRAFTON-STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.
Those desirous of SELLING or PURCHASING a
HOTEL, PUBLIC or BEERHOUSE, COFFEE or DINING-ROOMS, or a BUSINESS of any description,
should apply to the old-established firm of PASSINGHAM and HALL.—All businesses registered free of charge. 1,000 for selection, town or country; printed register gratis. Telephone number, 3,524.

£550 CASH.—FULLY-LICENSED TAVERN (Free), now in Barclay's trade; 40 years lease; rent £130, let off £109 by property adjoining; trade £250 monthly; thoroughly sound investment.—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

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SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTES are accepted by the IMPERIAL DEPOSIT BANK as security for advances from £20 to £3,000, without any sureties, and at 5 per cent. interest.—Apply for prospectus, which will give all particulars, at 18, Adam-street, Strand.—ARTHUR SEDGWICK, Manager.

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PRIVATE GENTLEMAN lends, in Town or Country, on Note of Hand, furniture (without removal), farm stock, policies, deeds, &c. Loans, rent, and executions paid.—T. MURRAY (Actual Lender), Lynton Villa, 117, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction.

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LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited, makes ADVANCES promptly, from £10 to £1,000, at moderate rates of interest, for short or long periods, repayable to suit the convenience of borrowers, on personal security, deeds, furniture, bills of sale, foreign stocks, bonds, reversions, and life policies. Prospectus gratis, or sent on application to the Secretary, 62, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross.

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£10 to £500 advanced by a private gentleman to responsible persons at a few hours' notice, on note of hand alone, at reasonable interest; easy repayments; capital can remain if required; no publicity; distance no object; strictest privacy. To start in business, furnish your house, to pay your debts or rent, or pay out an execution. No genuine application ever refused.—Apply personally, or write to actual lender, A. FISHER, 16, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. (close to Broad-street Railway Station).

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N.B.—Private house, and not connected with a loan office.

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£2 TO £500 granted immediately to Householders or Lodgers, Male and Female, on Note of Hand or Life Policy. Moderate interest. Easy repayments. No publicity. Call between 10.0 and 8.0, or forward two stamps for form to

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5 per cent. per ann.	subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal.
6	" "	6	" "
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8	" "	24	" "
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£3	5s.	2s.	per week.
£5	10s.	2s. 6d.	"
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25 0 0	"	2 0 0	" "	7s. 6d.	"
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Note the Number, and bring this advertisement with you. Do not be misled by entering the wrong shop.

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£5	£0 10s.	2s. 6d.	per week.
£10	£0 15s.	4s. 0d.	"
£20	£1 0s.	5s. 0d.	"
£30	£3 0s.	7s. 6d.	"
£50	£7 0s.	12s. 6d.	"

Deposit optional or by monthly or quarterly payments. Prospectus, catalogue, and full particulars post free. Every article selected from £30,000 stock on our own premises as above. Note address—No. 1, Town Hall Buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, E. At Broad-street, book Hackney; turn to right from station. (Notice name over door.)

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills and they will be acknowledged to be

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Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full particulars are given with each box.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Sir Henry James and the Pigott Letters.

Sir Henry James on Tuesday continued his address before the special commission. He dwelt on the large sums received by the Land League and unaccounted for in the few books that had been produced, observing, however, that sufficient was revealed by the documents forthcoming to show that the league encouraged crime by compensating those who committed it.—On Wednesday Sir Henry James made his long expected reference to the forged letters. He stated that under their lordships' ruling he was unable with propriety to deal either with the motives or with the action of the *Times* in producing these letters in their columns. He had, however, to deal with one fact, namely, whether these letters were put forward by the *Times* newspaper with the knowledge that they were forged. That question was now closed by the admission of Sir Charles Russell, who had said, "I have to say that though I have said many hard things of the *Times*, I am not going to suggest that they believed that these letters were forged when they put them forward." He presumed that his friend spoke upon the instructions of his client.—Mr. Davitt: But not for me, my lord.—Sir H. James: These letters are matters of which Mr. Parnell alone is concerned, and not Mr. Davitt. His name is not mentioned in them. —Mr. Davitt: But there is a letter of mine forged in them.—Sir H. James: That, however, does not come into this inquiry.—The President: No, no. —Sir Henry James: Well, the person acting as Mr. Parnell's counsel—I presume upon his instructions—makes this admission. What is there left that I can deal with? The letters have been withdrawn, and an acknowledgment was made that their publication could not be maintained after this inquiry. You will not allow me to justify the course the *Times* took before they published these letters. Even if you were to say that I was entitled to do so, I could not of propriety do it. At this moment there is an action pending, brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* for libel for publishing some of these letters, and that action is about to be tried. It would not be fair for me to make any statement which might meet the eyes of the jury engaged in that trial. Rightly or wrongly, I take upon myself the responsibility of determining that it is not becoming in face of that trial, about to take place, for me to deal with that subject —which will be subject of inquiry when that trial takes place. There is only one subject of a personal character which I am requested to mention, and that is to deny a statement of Sir Charles Russell that Mr. Buckle had separated himself in action from his colleagues, and dissented from the course which they took.—The rest of the afternoon was given up to a consideration of boycotting—with reference to particular cases—and of the action of the Roman Catholic clergy generally in Ireland. Finally, amid much laughter, Sir Henry James read a stanza from one of Mr. T. D. Sullivan's songs:—

We all revere the great Arch. B.,
We much admire the deep D.D.,
We know the worth of the good P.P.,
But the man we love is the R.C.C.

The Difficulties in the Case.

Resuming on Thursday, Sir Henry James drew attention to the Manchester Fenian outrage. The men executed for the crime were Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and unfortunately these men were held up as heroes to be imitated. Sir Henry then went on to defend the Attorney-general from the attacks which had been made upon him, and asserted that courtesy had not always been extended to him. The difficulties the Attorney-general had had to contend with at the opening of the case it was impossible to describe. He (Sir Henry) pointed out how difficult it was for counsel always to prove the facts which they opened. Mr. Soames had instructed his friend and himself with great ability; but the deception practised against the *Times*—as, for instance, by the witnesses Coffey and Molloy—had made the task an extremely onerous one. Those witnesses had admitted that they had deliberately attempted to mislead the *Times*, and Coffey had been committed to prison for contempt of court. From the outset the Attorney-general had striven, as all those who were associated with him and knew him expected he would, to place nothing before the court but that which he believed to be just, but the deception which had been practised had raised insurmountable difficulties in the way.

Uncalled Witnesses.

A number of persons who had not been called ought, said Sir Henry James, to have been called as witnesses. Mr. Dillon had not been examined, as he went to Australia because of his health. Sir Charles Russell had asserted that he would call every one of the sixty-five members charged. Mr. John Redmond, who was a most important witness, had not been called. The *Times* counsel had conducted their case on the assumption that the sixty-five gentlemen would be put in the box, but Sir Charles Russell had not fulfilled his promise. Only thirty-two of the sixty-five had been examined.—The president reminded Sir Henry that Sir Charles Russell said the sixty-five members should be put in the box if the court or the *Times* counsel desired it.—Sir Henry James said there was a direct promise, at any rate, that Mr. John Redmond should be called. Most important witnesses had intentionally absented themselves from the inquiry on the Parnellite side.—The court again adjourned.

End of the Sittings.

On Friday Sir Henry James continued his remarks on the action in America, and said he was confident he could show that step by step the Clan-na-Gael became paramount in that body which represents the Irish-American movement, that it took possession alike of policy and of government, and that that body is controlled by the Clan-na-Gael, and is substantially nothing more than a body for carrying out the policy of the Clan-na-Gael. He also dealt exhaustively with a vast mass of documentary evidence, and traced the merging, not as had been contended, of the revolutionary into the constitutional organisation in America, but the welding of the league into the Clan-na-Gael body. Strong language was used in "Parnellism and Crime" when it was stated "a foul brood had gathered somewhere in America," but he had traced across the Atlantic the men who left Ireland as fugitives from justice. They had Patrick Egan and Thomas Brennan standing side by side with Alexander Sullivan, the man who drew up the Clan-na-Gael assassination circular. In conclusion he said:—It probably will be that all who have taken part in this inquiry, from your lordships to the humblest officers of this court, will receive some condemnation, some attacks, some obloquy, but let that pass. The effect of the truth being told must be great. The minds of the people stirred by awakening consciousness, will be aroused from the dream of a long night, and when they awake they will dispel their dreams, and if guided by motives and actions of a higher character and from better men, then it will be, God grant it, that blessings may be poured upon a contented and happy people. (Applause, which was quickly suppressed.)—The President: I wish to say just a few words. Several representations have been made to us by persons who thought they could offer useful information. We announced at the commencement of this inquiry that we proposed to conduct it on the principles prevailing in ordinary judicial proceedings. One of these is to leave it to the parties interested to bring forward on the one side or the other such evidence as they desire to tender, unless under exceptional circumstances. No such exceptional circumstances have presented themselves in our judgment, and therefore we don't propose to call any evidence on our own motion. And now I have to congratulate the counsel who are still before us on the completion of their arduous task, and to thank them and the others for the untiring industry and conspicuous ability which they have placed at our service, and for the great assistance we have derived from their labours. Our labours, however, are not yet concluded; we must bear our burden yet a little longer. One hope supports us; conscious that throughout this great inquest we have sought only truth, we trust that we shall be guided by the desire to set it forth plainly in the sight of all men.—The proceedings then terminated.

THE WEST-END SCANDAL.

Criminal Proceedings Against an Editor.

Mr. Lionel Hart, instructed by Mr. George Lewis, made an application to Mr. Justice Field, sitting in Chambers on Saturday, on behalf of the Earl of Euston, son and heir of the Duke of Grafton, for leave to institute criminal proceedings against Ernest Parke, editor of the *North London Press*, in respect of an alleged libel upon the Earl of Euston contained in an issue of the paper of the 16th inst. in an article headed "The West-end Scandals." The application was made under the Newspaper Libel Act Amendment Act of 1888, and Mr. Minton Slater, representing Mr. Parke, did not offer any opposition.

The Prince of Wales and the Case.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* asserts that before luncheon hour on the day on which the Prince of Wales arrived from Berlin it became known among his entourage that he had determined to have what is now frankly called "the scandal of Cleveland-street" completely investigated, and, if found necessary, publicly exposed. It was in consequence of this resolution that after having received that afternoon at Marlborough House a visit from the Duke of Cambridge, the prince subsequently the same day went to Gloucester House to have another interview with the Commander-in-Chief, for well-known men both at the Court and in the Army are alleged to be involved. What would have followed from this prompt action on the part of the Prince of Wales can hardly now be guessed for the announcement made that criminal proceedings for libel against a suburban newspaper will be taken for having directly charged the son of a peer with being concerned in the scandalous affair will precipitate a legal inquiry which cannot end until all the truth is learned.

Action of the Home Office.

Another correspondent writes: "I hear on very high authority that the Home Office authorities have taken the West-end scandal vigorously in hand, and are determined that the alleged disgraceful circumstances shall be thoroughly sifted. The insinuation that there is a desire to screen certain persons of rank is indignantly repudiated. What is urged is that in such cases it is most desirable in the interests of public morality that the facts should be fully established before a prosecution is instituted and the fierce light of newspaper publicity shed upon a loathsome and degrading story. From what I hear, however, such light will have to be shed in the present instance, the authorities being firmly convinced that the alleged scandal was an existing fact."—A contemporary states that the facts of the case are simple. In a house of evil fame in Cleveland-street, off Tottenham Court-road, last September, the police seized two persons, a man of 40, and a clerk of 18, who were accused of offences similar to those which led to the Cornwall-French trials in Dublin. They were brought up at the police court and at the Old Bailey, but all that is known in public is that the elder one was sentenced to four months and the younger one to nine months' imprisonment. It was put about, however, that a number of letters and cards were found by the police, which they seized, and used in compiling a list of frequenters of the house, the black catalogue containing the names of many persons of good birth, though of indifferent morals.

TREATING THE POLICE.

At the Thames Police Court on Friday, Edmund Haynes Dove, landlord of the Golden Lion public-house, Cannon-street-road, St. George's, East, was summoned by Richard Thresher, inspector of the H Division, stationed at Leman-street, for unlawfully supplying liquor to two constables, Frederick Gunner, 477 H, and Henry Roffey, on duty, without the authority of some superior officer of the said constables. Mr. Maitland, solicitor, defended.—Frederick Gunner was called, and said that on the day in question he was on duty in James-street, and went to the assistance of Roffey to disperse a disorderly crowd. The barman gave him and the other constable a glass of ale.—Mr. Maitland submitted there was no case at all. The barman was engaged shutting up the house when he saw the constables, and asked them to have a drink.—Robert Friett, barman to defendant, said he was closing the house when he saw the two constables close to the door. He asked them to have a drink, and they consented. The defendant was not present. This was the first time he had given drink to constables. The officers did not pay for the drink; but he did, and put the money into the till.—Mr. Lushington said it was perfectly clear the witness was acting as barman, but clearly the defendant knew nothing whatever about it, although he felt bound to convict him. He fined him a nominal penalty of 1s. and 2s. costs.

FAILURE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, the public examination was held of William Henry Gibbs, who had traded as a builder and contractor at West Kensington and Fulham. The gross liabilities amount to £608,403, but not more than £13,941 are expected to rank, and the accounts show an estimated surplus of £3,161. Creditors for £212,756 are fully secured, and liabilities of £377,843 are not expected to rank. The bankrupt and a former partner, Mr. J. P. Flew, had engaged in very extensive building operations, the business being subsequently converted into a limited company called "Gibbs and Flew, Limited," the title being afterwards changed to "The West Kensington Estates Company, Limited."—The examination was concluded.

"A SCANDALOUS CASE."

At the Guildhall Police Court on Wednesday, Charles John Braithwaite, of 37, Regina-road, Tollington Park, was summoned before Mr. Alderman Wilkin, at the instance of Major W. E. Heath, for that he did on November 15th, 1889, on the Moorgate-street Railway Station, use abusive words to the complainant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. Mr. Ford defended.—The complainant stated that he was a retired major. On the evening of the 15th inst. he was with his wife at Moorgate-street Station, and had occasion to speak to the defendant concerning his conduct to Mrs. Heath. Braithwaite made use of the most disgusting language that it was possible to conceive. He refused to give his name and address, but walked to Moor-lane Police Station, and did so there.—Mr. Price, an accountant, and another gentleman, having corroborated the major's statement, Mr. Ford held that on technical grounds the summons must fail, as the City police had no locus standi on the private grounds of a railway station.—The alderman dismissed the case, and granted another summons under the bye-laws of the railway company, returnable at once.—Mr. Ford submitted that there was no case, and called Mr. Eldridge, who said he had known defendant for twenty years, and always looked upon him as a most respectable man.—The alderman held that the case had been fully proved, and that most foul and abusive language had been used by the defendant. It was a scandalous case, and most disreputable, whether the defendant was a respectable man or not. The maximum penalty was 40s., and he imposed that fine, with costs.—Mr. Savill (the chief clerk). Complainant is entitled to half the penalty.—Major Heath said he wished to give that to the poor-box of the court.

A PUBLICAN'S DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury had before them the case of Idle v. Idle and Lawrence. The petition was that of the husband, landlord of the Crown Inn, Stockport, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. There was a claim for damages, but it was withdrawn.—Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Deane for the co-respondent. —The marriage took place in 1886. The respondent had previously been a barmaid at some other inn, and had saved money. The couple only lived together for two months, the husband separating from his wife, as she was stated to be fond of admiration and liked the attention of gentlemen. The co-respondent was a customer at the house, and with him Mrs. Idle stayed at "a theatrical house" at Manchester, they passing as man and wife.—There was no defence as to the adultery, and the jury found for the petitioner.—It was then pointed out to the learned judge that the co-respondent had made a counter-charge against the petitioner. —Mr. Deane said that was on the question of damages and costs, but he did not propose to go into the question.—A decree nisi was granted.

PORRIDGE THE ONLY STIMULANT.

In the Divorce Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt heard the suit of Ferneyhough v. Ferneyhough and Collis.—The petition was that of the husband, a Staffordshire potter, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, a master builder, against whom damages were claimed. The respondent denied the charge, and alleged cruelty. Mr. G. White appeared for the petitioner: Mr. H. B. Deane for the respondent. Mr. Collis was not represented.—In his evidence the petitioner said he was married to the respondent on April 9th, 1882, at Fenton, at which time she was a widow with two children. There was one child of the marriage. She had stayed away from home all night. On one occasion he found Collis with his wife. There was a quarrel and the co-respondent beat him on the head and bit his ear. The witness got hold of a jug, "and used it pretty well with him." (Laughter.) In the end he forgave his wife, but subsequently he caught them again together. Consequently he left her, and removed some of the furniture. He believed that she was now in the workhouse.—For the defence the respondent was called, and detailed a number of acts of cruelty she alleged against her husband. She denied that she was of intemperate habits.—Cross-examined: She was in delicate health. She was not in the habit of taking too much stimulants. She could not get any stimulants at the union, without it was porridge. (Laughter.)—In the result the jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £50.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted, the damages to be paid within fourteen days.

THE GIRL AT THE RADICAL CLUB.

Among the applicants at the West London Police Court on Thursday was a woman who stated that her daughter was in the habit of attending a Radical club and stopping out late. There was singing and dancing at the club.—Mr. Plowden said he could not stop the applicant's daughter from dancing at the club. It might be her taste.—The applicant inquired what could be done to prevent her, as she believed her daughter was going wrong.—Mr. Plowden advised her to apply parental authority. He did not think that there was dancing at a Radical club, but it appeared that there was.—The applicant, on leaving the court, said it was carried on on Sundays as well as other days.

FRAUDULENT ATHLETES.

At the Worcestershire Assizes on Wednesday, Walter Jones, boot-finisher, and John Barnes, both young men residing at Bristol, were convicted of having conspired to claim by fraud a prize offered by the Stourbridge Cricket Club at their athletic sports in August last. The men were members of the Bristol Harriers' Club, Barnes being a good runner and Jones an indifferent one. Jones filled up a form for a mile race, and having mentioned his previous performances was allowed a start of 190 yards. He, however, did not run, his place being taken by Barnes, who assured the officials he was Jones. Barnes won the race, and the officials being suspicious withheld the prize and instituted inquiries, which led to the arrest of the two men.—Mr. Justice Stephen sentenced them to four months' imprisonment without hard labour.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

A singular insurance case has just been heard before Judge Ellison in the Sheffield County Court, Mary Harris, a tailor's wife, claimed from the Refuge Assurance Company, Limited, £12 10s., being quarter payment under a policy dated March 29th this year. The policy was effected upon the life of Simon Tanenburg, who died in May in Leeds; but the company, which carries on business in Manchester as well as in Sheffield, declined to pay the amount claimed, on the ground that Tanenburg was not of "sound health" when he made the declaration, according to the company's rule, that "he was not affected with any ailment, infirmity, or disorder tending to shorten life." The sum of £50 was assured on a weekly payment of 2s. 10d.; but as Tanenburg died within six months, only a quarter of the benefit was recoverable.—His honour drew attention to the words of the declaration, "disorder tending to shorten life," characterising them as very vague, and he said this large insurance company had a mode of dealing with the working classes which certainly was one that led them to fall into what probably might not be intended as a trap, but what undoubtedly was practically a trap, to avoid the policy. Ninety-nine out of a hundred would not understand the declaration when it was read to them, especially a declaration talking of an "ailment, infirmity, or disorder tending to shorten life." It was proved in the case of Tanenburg that there was organic disease that tended to shorten life, and unfortunately he must give a verdict for the defendant. But if the company did what they ought to do, they ought to return the premiums, except in cases of fraud.—Mr. Peacock, who represented the company, said they had already offered to do so in this case, but the offer had been declined.—His honour gave a verdict for the company, without costs.

AN OMNIBUS DRIVER'S FORTUNE.

A Leeds omnibus driver has received news of a windfall of £7,000, which comes to him under extraordinary circumstances. The recipient is named George Chapman, 27 years of age, who lives near Roundhay-road, and his benefactor is a man he has not seen for several years. Formerly Chapman was in the habit of visiting a hostelry at Sheepcar, where he became friendly with a middle-aged man who lived in Chapeltown-road. When they left the inn at night, Chapman would often walk along with his friend part of the way home, sometimes seeing him safe to his residence. On these occasions the man would sometimes say he would not forget him, "there would be a nice thing for him some day." But Chapman attached no importance to these utterances, especially as his companion did not appear to be much above the rank of a working man. Consequently Chapman was considerably astonished when he received a communication from a solicitor, informing him that £7,000 had been left to him by the gentleman he used to see safely home. It appears that the testator died possessed of £12,000, and the remaining £5,000 has been left to a church in the neighbourhood he used to live in.

HOW TO GET RID OF "A COMMON COLD."

It may not be as widely known as it deserves to be (writes a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*) that twenty grains of salicylic acid, given in liq. ammon. acet. three or four times a day, will so far control a common cold that the aching of the brow, eyelids, &c., and during movements of the eye, will cease in a few hours, while the sneezing and running from the nose will also abate and will disappear in a few days, and, more fortunate still, the cold will pass off and not finish up, as is customary, with a cough.

A WOMAN'S COMPASSION.

At the Southwark Police Court, Mrs. Walker was summoned for neglecting to send her child, Ada, to school.—Wells (the warrant officer): Mrs. Walker.—A Voice: Here I am; this is a nice thing, this is. My name ain't Walker; it's King. —The School Board Officer: She goes in the name of Walker, and the children answer to the name of Walker.—Defendant: Well, this takes the cake; I don't know my own name now.—Wells: You must be quiet and listen.—Defendant: No, I shan't. Your worship, let me speak to you a minute. It's like this here. About two years ago I got hold of a man named Walker. Well, we went and lived together. I am doing a bit of work, you see, and I takes his five children out of the workhouse and looks after them. Now what does Walker do but run away and leave me with the five of them, and ever since then I will swear I've done my duty to them. Well, I have to go to work, and this Ada is nearly fourteen years old, and now the School Board want to put me away for keeping her at home a day or so to look after the little one. Well, this takes the cake and no mistake.—The School Board Officer: This is the first I have heard of this.—Mr. Fenwick: I will adjourn the case for a week.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

In Pancsova, a town on the southern frontier of Hungary, several persons, forming part of an organised band, have been arrested for carrying on a systematic traffic in girls in the Balkan States. It appears that the prisoners were in the habit of enticing young women from their homes by promising to obtain situations for them as domestic servants. The governor of Budapest, in consequence of the discovery by the police that an almost systematic demoralisation of school-girls, even of tender years, has been carried on for some time past by a number of persons connected with all classes of the population, has ordered a rigorous investigation, and has given directions for the proper supervision of children on their way to and from school.

WAS HE FRIGHTENED?

This year will, it is said, be one of the best on record for bear shooting in Hungary and Transylvania. Accounts already received from different parts of the country report an unusual number of bears. At Borgo, on the Transylvanian frontier, six large specimens have been shot within the last few days. In another case three were killed in one morning. Near a village in the district of Sohl, in Hungary, a woman, while out wood-cutting with her little girl, was attacked and thrown to the ground by a large bear. The child began to scream, and instantly rushed at the animal, seizing him by the ear, which she vigorously pulled. Either surprised or frightened, the bear left the woman, and retired at a brisk canter into the woods.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A remarkable story is related by the Abbé Martin, the parish priest of Audes, in the Department of the Allier, who was recently robbed of £2,400. The priest was lying asleep in his room, when he suddenly felt himself seized by a strong hand and gagged, while the point of a sharp instrument was pressed against his breast. A voice said to him, "If you stir you are a dead man!" The abbé lay still, and, after a short time, the midnight marauders went away. He then rose, and found that his money was gone, and that the robbers had also been in his brother's room. This is the tragedy part of the story, but the real romance comes in about the money, which was the instalment of an annuity enjoyed by the priest since the year 1887. The history of this annuity reads like a mediæval legend. Once upon a time, several years ago, as the abbé told the officer of gendarmes at Herisson, he was accosted outside his church by a miserable man in rags, who said he belonged to a great and wealthy family, which he had utterly dishonoured by his sentence to penal servitude for grievous offences against the law. The unknown begged of the abbé to get him into a monastery, where he could live and die in complete obscurity, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Abbé Martin took pity on him, and found him a place as lay brother in a Spanish monastery. A few years after that the priest received a letter from a notary informing him that he had been appointed the universal legatee and executor of a person who died in a monastic establishment in Spain, and whose property in France was worth several millions of francs. The abbé, armed with his papers, went off to the family of the deceased monk, whose brother, believing him to have died in the hulks, had inherited all the paternal property. By an amicable arrangement the abbé cheerfully surrendered his rights, and upon the condition of never disclosing the name of the family of the defunct monk he was supplied with a handsome annuity of £2,400. Of this fact the robbers who broke into his room were evidently aware. The marauders have not yet been arrested.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Westminster County Court on Thursday, a decision was given in an action, the Gas Light and Coke Company v. Hunt. The claim was for balance of an account for gas supplied.—Defendant was secretary of the Brunnow Building Society, and he signed an agreement undertaking to be liable for gas consumed on the premises of the building society. He now contended that the agreement was bad, as it was not stamped; but his honour decided that it did not require a stamp.—Defendant then said he signed the agreement as the secretary of the society, and had no idea he was making himself liable. Because he signed documents for the society as their secretary, was he to make himself liable for the company's debts?—His honour said that the defendant, by putting his name to the agreement, had made it a contract between himself and the company, and there must be an order against him for the payment of the amount claimed.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

At the London County Sessions on Wednesday, Arthur Belsher, 30, labourer, of 5, Netley-street, Marylebone, was indicted for exposing Elizabeth, Emily, and Arthur, his infant children, in a manner likely to cause injury to their healths. He pleaded not guilty. Mr. Eardley Wilmot prosecuted.—It was stated that the prisoner occupied a front kitchen at No. 5, Netley-street, Marylebone. In July last his wife left him, and was afterwards removed to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and, according to the evidence, ever since then the prisoner, who is a drunken, dissipated person, had habitually neglected his three young children, aged 5 years, 4 years, and 2 years respectively. When the parish authorities entered the room in which the prisoner lived it was found to be in a most filthy condition. The children were covered with vermin, and one of them was found to be ill through actual want of food. Their condition was so bad that their immediate removal to the workhouse was ordered. It was not a case of poverty, for the prisoner was in work, and frequently left the poor children from six o'clock in the morning until twelve and half-past twelve at night. They were nearly naked, and had it not been for the humanity of a lodger they would have been starved.—This witness, in giving her evidence on Wednesday, said she did not look after them in consequence of anything prisoner said to her or paid to her, but simply because she had six little children of her own.—Some legal question arising as to the ages of the children, it was stated by one of the medical witnesses that they were too ill even now to be produced.—Prisoner, when called upon for his defence, said he had nothing to say to the jury, because he did not know them. (A laugh.) He afterwards said he did the best he could for his children according to his means. It was not true that he was frequently drunk and that the stench in the room was unfit for any human being to be in.—Cross-examined by the court, prisoner said he thought the children would amuse themselves by themselves—in fact, take care of themselves.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Sentence was postponed.

THE QUEEN AND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Press Association learns upon good authority that the Queen contemplates opening Parliament in person in February next. Her Majesty, it is understood, has as yet given no decided command, but preparations are being made for the ceremonial in the event of her so doing.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT FINSBURY PARK.

Mary Harcourt, described as an accoucheuse, aged 60, of Finsbury Park-road, was charged on Friday, at the Dalston Police Court, before Mr. Haden Corner, with being concerned with another, not in custody, in concealing the birth of two children. Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. Lilley defended the prisoner; and Mr. Charles Y. Young watched the case on behalf of Harriett Taylor, the mother of the children in question.—Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged with concealing the birth of two children under the following circumstances:—In the beginning of October a young woman named Taylor, who was expecting to be confined in December or January, went to lodge at prisoner's house. There had been some previous arrangement that she was to be confined there. She went there on the 15th of October, and on the 20th she was confined prematurely of twins. She was attended during her confinement by prisoner and her servant. The latter suggested a doctor, but prisoner would not have one. The children were stillborn, and prisoner placed the bodies in the night commode. Then she took them to her own room, and wrapped them in brown paper. On the 24th of October the prisoner was heard to leave the house about nine o'clock, and when she had gone the parcel containing the bodies was missed. When prisoner came back again she was taken into custody, and subsequently a parcel containing two bodies (identified as those born in prisoner's house) was found on the Great Eastern Railway, near Seven Sisters Station.—Harriett Taylor, a single woman, residing at Derby-street, King's Cross, deposed to going to lodge at the prisoner's house in consequence of an advertisement she saw in a paper. After she had taken the rooms she discovered that prisoner was a nurse, and arrangements were made that she was to nurse her through her confinement. A few days after going to live there she fell out of a tramcar. That made her ill, and resulted in the premature birth of twins. She asked prisoner to call in a doctor, but prisoner replied that there was no necessity as she knew as much as a doctor. The children were stillborn, and witness was told by prisoner that the bodies had been taken to an undertaker's. —Elizabeth Lasham, an elderly woman, who had been domestic servant in the house of prisoner, deposed to the foregoing, and said it was in consequence of the bodies being, after four days, surreptitiously removed from the house, that she thought something was wrong, and then she informed the police.—The magistrate decided to send the case for trial, but offered to take bail, two sureties in £100 each.

A SEAMAN'S DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Millett v. Millet and Jordan, heard in the Divorce Court on Friday, was the petition of Josiah Millett, a cooper in the Royal Navy, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, William Jordan, a seaman, also in the Royal Navy.—The parties were married in May, 1885, and resided at the house of petitioner's father at Portsea. A fortnight after the marriage the petitioner had to join his ship for the summer evolutions. He returned in August, and remained at home until September, when he was ordered to join the Devastation. He did so, and the ship went to the Mediterranean, and was away until 1888. In the summer of 1887 the co-respondent, who was one of the crew of the troopship Crocodile, returned to England, and he became acquainted with the respondent. On the 4th of September Jordan had to join his ship. The respondent wrote to her husband, telling him she had been unfaithful. He was inclined to forgive her, but she appeared again to have become acquainted with Jordan. The respondent left Portsmouth, and went to reside at Bromley, where she was confined. The co-respondent made his appearance in Bromley, and shortly after that the respondent left that place and went to Portsmouth, where she lived with Jordan as his wife.—The jury assessed the damages at £20.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid to the petitioner within a fortnight.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

Not much business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The Funds were steady, Foreign Government Securities continued firm. Home Railways buoyant, and American Railways good in tone. Latest quotations:—Consols, 97 ⅞; ditto, Account, 97⅞ ⅞; Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 94⅞ ⅞.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine, 1886, 92½, 3/4		Paraguay Bonds, 1886, 43, 4	
Ditto Hard Dols. —, —		Peruvian 6 per Cents. 18¾, 3/4	
Chilian, 1886, 102, 3		Ditto 5 per Cents. 16, 3/4	
Egyptian Preference, 103¾, 3/4		Portuguese 3 per Cents. 65¾, 4	
Ditto Unified, 91¾, 3/4		Russian, 1873, 92, 3/4	
Ditto Dollar Bonds, 113, 3/4		Spanish 3 per Cents. 40¾, 3/4	
Ditto Domain, 1888, 4/4		Ditto 4 per Cents. 72¾, 3/4	
French 3 per Cents. 101¾, 7		Turkish Defence, 68, 3	
Hungarian 4 p.C., 1881, 80¾, 3/4		Ditto, 1871, 92, 3/4	
Italian 5 per Cents. 90¾, 3/4		Uruguay, 1886, 3/4	
Mexican 6 p.C., 1886, 86¾, 3/4		Venezuela, 60, 1	

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 159, 61	Metropolitan, 95, 5
Ditto A, 161¾, 3/4	Ditto District, 34¾, 3/4
Caledonian, 124¾, 3/4	Midland, 143¾, 3/4
Chatham Ordinary, 13¾, 3/4	North British, 61¾, 3/4
Ditto, Pref., 111, 3/4	North-Eastern, 172¾, 3/4
East Lon. Consolidd., 115¾, 12	North Staffordshire, 114, 16
Great Eastern, 81, 3/4	North-Western, 170¾, 3/4
Great Northern, 154, 6	Sheffield Ordinary, 68, 81
Ditto A, 159¾, 3/4	Ditto A, 131, 3
Great Western, 127¾, 3/4	South-Eastern, 122, 4
Hull and Barnsley, 16, 3/4	Ditto A, 109¾, 3/4
Lanc. & Yorkshire, 132, 4	South-Western, 152, 4

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 36¾, 3/4	Ontario, 23¾, 3/4
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul, 72¾, 3/4	Norfolk & West. Pref., 61¾, 1
Denver & Rio Grande, 17¾, 3/4	North Pacific Pref., 56¾, 1/4
Erie, 35¾, 3/4	Ohio & Mis. Ord., 23¾, 3/4
Illinois Central, 121, 3/4	Pennsylvania, 56¾, 3/4
Louisville & Nashville, 67¾, 3/4	Reading, 31¾, 3/4
Lake Shore, 109¾, 10	Union Pacific, 72, 3/4
Missouri & Texas, 19¾, 3/4	Wabash Ordinary, 17, 3/4
New York Central, 105, 3/4	Ditto Pref., 31, 3/4

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 76¾, 3/4	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref., 28¾, 3/4
Grand Trunk Ord., 10¾, 11/4	Mexican Ord., 46¾, 3/4
Ditto 1st Pref., 72¾, 3/4	Ditto 1st Pref., 123¾, 4/4
Ditto 2nd Pref., 51¾, 3/4	Ditto 2nd Pref., 93, 3/4

MINES.

Cape Copper, 24¾, 3/4	Montana, 14¾, 3/4
De Beers, 25¾, 3/4	Myers, 6¾, 3/4
Jubilee, 6¾, 3/4	Rio Tinto, 15¾, 3/4
Jumper's, 14, 3/4	Salisbury, 10¾, 3/4
Mason and Barry, 6¾, 3/4	Simmer & Jack, 8¾, 7/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp, Ordinary, 75, 3/4	Hotchkiss, 7¾, 3/4
Barnett's Brewery, 3¾, 4	New Explosives, 3¾, 1
Bryant and May, 13¾, 3/4	Nordenfeldt, 2¾, 1/4
Gas Light and Coke A, —, —	Spratt's Patent, 9¾, 3/4
Guinness Ordinary, 22¾, 3/4	

The prospectus is issued of a new company, to be called H. H. Warner and Company, which is to acquire and develop the business of H. H. Warner and Co., the proprietors of Warner's "Safe" medicines. The share capital is to be £550,000 in £10 shares, of which 20,000 are to be 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares, and the rest ordinary shares. The list closes on the 25th inst., and on the following day for the country.

The prospectus is issued of Harrod's Stores, Limited, with a capital of £141,400, divided into 140,000 ordinary shares and 1,400 founders' shares of £1 each. The whole of the latter and £75,000 of the ordinary shares have already been subscribed at par, and will be allotted in full, and subscriptions are now invited at par for the balance of the ordinary shares, payable 5s. on application and 15s. on allotment. The company is formed to take over and extend Harrod's Stores in the Brompton-road, which business has of late years rapidly developed, the sales for the year ending Good Friday last amounting to £492,5[illegible].

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